

THREE NATIONS'
GOOD RELATIONS
NOT IMPERILEDC. W. Bridgeman Makes
Statement at Plenary Ses-
sion of Naval ParleyBRITISH COMPLAIN OF
MISREPRESENTATIONAdmiral Jellicoe Places His
Country's Need of Cruisers
Before Delegates

GENEVA, July 14 (AP)—W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the British Admiralty and head of the British delegation to the Tripartite Naval Conference, at today's plenary session declared that nothing had occurred at the conference which imperiled the good relations of the nations represented.

Mr. Bridgeman said that the British delegation had asked for a plenary session because it believed that the atmosphere of the conference was being vitiated by gross misrepresentations of the British case in certain quarters. He declared that some people had been caused by persons who would rejoice at the failure of the conference.

Even if no agreement were possible on cruisers, he declared, it would be worth while to reach an agreement on destroyers and submarines. Acceptance of the British proposals, he continued, would mean a definite reduction in the offensive power of every type of warship because it reduced the British fleet.

Mr. Bridgeman began his address, Admiral Jellicoe, member of the British delegation, was introduced by Hugh S. Gibson, head of the American delegation, who presided.

Admiral Jellicoe presented a justification of the British cruiser fleet, saying that it was difficult to reduce them in view of the responsibility of the navy to the mother country, and the dominions and the land communications which must be protected. This necessity, he said, was proved by the activity of German raiders during the war, including the raids of the Emden.

"If we found 114 cruisers insufficient during the Great War, our lowest possible figure now is 70," he said.

The plenary session adjourned late this afternoon with the understanding that there would be another session at a time to be fixed by the secretary of the conference.

America Is Willing to
Second British Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14—Into the troubled waters of the Geneva naval conference a new safety raft has been thrown by the British in the form of a proposal of 350,000 tons for cruisers for the United States and Great Britain, 11 or 12 10,000-ton cruisers, the remainder to be 6,000 tons or under. While there was no immediate reply, everyone is still looking for some such agreement, and the latest of several British proposals comes the nearest to forming an acceptable basis for discussion, presenting as it does, a further reduction over the earlier British demands. This inclination to compromise will be met by a similar disposition on the part of the Americans.

Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, called upon the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, at the State Department and discussed the latest developments at the Geneva Conference.

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Demand for Research Chemists
Opens Broad Field to StudentsUniversity Man Finds Industrial Firms in Search of
Trained Experimenters—Need for Fullest Use
of Natural Resources Makes Opportunity

Special from Monitor Bureau

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., July 14 (Special)—The need for trained workers for industrial research is growing steadily and a field of useful endeavor lies here for students in American colleges, according to speakers at the meeting of the American Chemical Society here. Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, head of the Chemistry Department of Northwestern University, declared that American universities are not training men fast enough to meet industry's need.

The public and leaders of industry have been convinced, he said, that scientific research can help in all the activities with which they are concerned.

"Industries which never before employed research men are going out into the market to hire them and are discovering that the supply is too small," Dr. Whitmore continued. "The United States Steel Corporation, now starting a tremendous research program, has found the selection of a properly trained research staff a much more difficult problem than anyone had foreseen, because the supply of really good research men in the United States is very small."

Economic View Required
"We are going to have more research to do than ever before, and it cannot be done without adequately trained men of proper ability. Many men will not understand why this sudden interest in research and need for re-

search men has arisen in this country. The answer is that the United States is rapidly passing out of the period in which it had almost limitless natural resources. As soon as a country passes out of this period, it becomes necessary to use research men so as to get the full benefit out of the remaining natural resources.

Dr. Whitmore said the research worker of the future must have a better understanding of economics and the commercial viewpoint in general than has been had in the past.

"He must realize that in order for his work to be of greatest value to humanity, it must be carried on in such a way that the results can be put to use with as little waste of time as possible," he said.

"Endowed Opportunity"
Dr. E. R. Weidfeldt, director of the Mellon Institute of Chemistry, declared that "endowed opportunity" awaits properly trained young men.

General education as a background for technical training and actual shop experience before formal training in research were advocated by R. E. Rose, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

"For the technical positions," Mr. Rose said, "the industries ask that they be furnished men who are not only graduates of specialized training, but are educated men with breadth enough to enter any field. The man

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FRANCE STANDS
FIRM AGAINST
TANGIER PARLEYQuai d'Orsay Opposed to
Conference of Four Powers—
Triumph for Italy

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 14—The Quai d'Orsay will oppose the proposed conference of four powers on the question of Tangier. It is considered here that the negotiations must continue between France and Spain, and that Britain and Italy have nothing to do with the present discussion. Unfortunately for Italy, France and Spain, after long months, have been unable to reach an agreement and, therefore, good observers, in spite of the French veto, are prepared for an eventual conference of the four powers.

France may find itself alone in this matter. It appears evident that the recent visit of King Alfonso to London has helped to provoke the conflict. Certainly King Alfonso, in passing by Paris, instructed his ambassador to make it clear that the purport of his visit had not been facilitated.

Spain Asks Annexation
The debates are being conducted with special secrecy. If Britain favors a larger conference, and Spain thinks it is in its interest, then Italy will renew its demand for participation. The admission of Italy will be a great diplomatic triumph for Benito Mussolini. Last year France repudiated the Italian claims. If Britain now supports Italy, it is possible that a revision of the Act of Algeiras will be brought forward. Though France suggests that the discussions have not yet ended with Spain it is frankly impossible to see how they can be concluded in a manner satisfactory to Spain.

Spain asks nothing less than annexation, open or disguised, of Tangier to the Spanish Moroccan zone. France is prepared to make minor concessions, admitting that the statute elaborated in 1923 by France, Spain and Britain is susceptible of amelioration.

Views of Press
Quotidian, representing the Radical view, affirms that intervention is not welcome and that France is able to deal with Spain without the assistance of Italy and Britain.

Le Journal, representing the Nationalist view, is equally emphatic. It considers the present rumors as tendentious. The negotiations with Spain do not make progress, but it was understood beforehand that it was not till after an accord was reached that Italy and Britain would be consulted.

The alternatives are either that Paris and Madrid agree, and establish a basis for a revision of the Tangier statute in conjunction with Britain and Italy, or if France and Spain cannot agree then the Tangier statute must remain untouched.

What is regarded as a menace of the four-power conference may stimulate the Paris conversations, but it is difficult to see how they can escape from the deadlock. Spain demands Spanish predominance and France refusing it.

CONFERENCE RESUMED
ON SACCO, VANZETTI

With Frederick G. Katzmann, former District Attorney, waiting in the outer office, the Advisory Committee, making an independent investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, resumed its conferences today. Mr. Katzmann was the county prosecutor at the Dedham trial of the two men.

Governor Fuller was only able to devote this morning to the case as he left for Camp Devens this noon for the redecoration of the colors of the 104th Infantry by the French Government.

SETTLED POLICY
IN PHILIPPINES
HELD ESSENTIALLong-Time Resident of Islands
Says Trade Curbed
by Present Uncertainty

By Special Cable

The political status of the Philippine Islands must be definitely determined and established before civil and commercial confidence is placed on an enduring basis, said Dr. H. Eugene Stafford of Manila. I, today as he was preparing to leave the Hotel Statler for New York. He paid an emphatic tribute to the administration of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, who is now in the United States.

The doctor speaks with the background of 25 years' residence in the Philippine Islands from the time of Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur to the present time. Professionally, he was closely acquainted with Governor-General MacArthur, Taft, Wright, and Forbes and was an interested onlooker during the Harrison regime when he said the fixed policy of the United States was materially changed and such latitude in administration was given the Philippines as practically all of the difficulties which General Wood has had to meet are due to that period.

Masonry of Great Value

With greater degree of authority did Dr. Stafford speak, when as the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, Free and Accepted Masons, he said that the masonry of the islands has proved to be of inestimable value both to the Philippines and the United States Government in acting as cement to hold the leaders of the peoples in mutual understanding.

Everywhere, he said, the feeling is rising, he holds that this fraternal relationship between the Philippine Masons and those of the United States who reside there and mingle in the meetings of the 100 Blue Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Philippine Grand Lodge is proving most effective.

Dr. Stafford said that citizens of the United States little realize what a wonderful country the Philippine Islands constitute. Were conditions all that they should be, the islands could easily produce all the rubber the United States uses. It sends here a large part of the sugar consumed and practically all of the copra used in making soap.

Fixed Program Needed

"All that is needed," he reiterated, "is the establishment of a fixed political program for the Philippines. We do not know where we are. The Philippines, and they are a splendid, lovable people, don't know whether they are in the United States, out of the United States or in between."

"It is a political misunderstanding," he said yet. We mingle freely with the Philippines as we have done for more than a score of years, and there is no surface indication of any change in their feelings toward Americans personally, but conditions for business and commerce are not what they should be and will not be until governmental affairs are stabilized. Remember all this is my personal opinion from what I have learned there since the United States assumed control."

ELBA MINES ENTER
NEW LABOR CONTRACT

LEGHORN, Italy, July 14 (AP)—The first labor contract, under the recently promulgated "Pacta Charter of Labor," has been concluded between the miners and mine-owners of the Island of Elba.

The contract grants the miners all the terms in the charter regarding welfare work and similar undertakings, while the miners renounce the right to strike in the event of any future controversy.

Cosgrave to Take Over
Vacant Cabinet Posts

By the Associated Press

Dublin, July 14

W. T. COSGRAVE, President of the Free State Executive Council, announced in the Daily today that he would act for the present as Minister of Justice and Minister of External Affairs, posts held by Kevin O'Higgins, who was assassinated Sunday.

Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance, succeeds Mr. O'Higgins as Vice-President of the Free State Council.

JONES IS STILL
LEADING FIELD
AT ST. ANDREWSBritish Open Champion
Again Batters Par for
Famous Scotch Course

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., July 14 (AP)

Robert T. Jones Jr. played his second round of the British open golf championship in 72, one stroke under par, giving him a total for the two days of 140 and maintaining his lead in defense of the title he holds. He was a stroke over par for the first nine, but clipped two strokes off coming home.

When he had completed his round to remain for the final competition, the field by two strokes. B. Hodson of Tenby, Wales, returned a fine 70 today which coupled with his 72 yesterday gave him a 36-hole total of 142. J. H. Kirkwood was in third place with 144, made up of two 72's.

The champion faced the final 36-hole test tomorrow with an advantage of six strokes under par for the classic St. Andrews course. He was five under par with his record-making 68 score of yesterday and added another today. Jones' score of 140 for 36 holes compares with par 146 for two rounds.

Mehlhorn Eliminated

W. J. Mehlhorn was watching Jones' score with intense interest, for it was evident that his 36-hole count would determine the players to remain for the final competition. When Jones turned in a total of 140 for 36 holes, Mehlhorn was eliminated, as he had taken 157 over the same route, more than 15 strokes behind.

Jones' game today was almost as spectacular as that of yesterday, although he was more uncertain from the tee. He was pulling his drives today, but he had not misplaced his putting touch.

The huge gallery about the famous green made the course ring with shouts when he dropped a long downhill putt of some 50 feet for a birdie 2.

Out in 37, he started home 3-2 and then, on the twelfth, he played as well as he could. He took four shots to get down from a distance of 40 yards, all but the last being short. It was at the twelfth that he made an eagle 2 in practice getting down from about the spot where he started from after his tee shot today.

Playing Conditions Fine
Playing conditions were as nearly perfect as they ever are at St. Andrews when Jones teed off this afternoon. His long drive was 40 yards from the pin, but his masher niblick putt overran the green. His putt back was two yards short and then he missed a putt for a 4 going down in 5.

He produced the first thrill today at the second hole with a par 4 after his second had landed deep in a bunker at the left of the green. He niblicked out dead for the hole amid great applause and got his 4. His drive was a good 300 yards. A par 4 followed at the third hole with two putts, the first from 75 feet.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

'Tell the World What You Make'
Is New Advice to ManufacturersNew England Council Urges All Factories to Put Up
Signs of Identification as First Step in Gaining Good
Will of Strangers Who Read as They Run

All New England manufacturing plants should put up suitable signs of some sort so that travelers passing their plants by rail or motor can identify them and be convinced anew that New England, known for generations for its craftsmanship, is the home of American manufacturing. This is the opinion of the New England Council, and to these ends it has undertaken a campaign to arouse industrial concerns in the six states.

Another activity the council is now engaged in is the very comprehensive survey of New England's industries in which it is co-operating with the United States Department of Commerce. The survey is already well under way and preliminary reports of it covering more than 100 New England industries will soon be available. The one covering lumber and timber products has already been issued. A further item on the council's program is the forthcoming publication of a recreational booklet on which it is now working. The booklet is in response to a need for a listing of tourists agencies, steamship lines, railroads, chambers of commerce, in fact a "How to find where to go."

The recommendation that New

VOTERS INVITED
TO GIVE OPINION
OF PRIMARY LAWSpecial Legislative Committee
to Determine If State
Shall Retain System

Asserting that its major problem is to determine whether the direct primary system is to be retained in Massachusetts or whether it is to be repealed or radically changed, the Joint Special Committee on Election Laws in a statement issued today invites opinion and suggestion, and expresses the hope that "every man and woman interested in public affairs will give the subject attention."

"Two of the chief criticisms of the direct primary," the committee said in its statement, "are that the majority of voters will not go to the polls, thus leaving the nominating of candidates to small minorities, and that it frequently makes possible a minority choice among those who do participate in the primary."

The committee continues the statement, "has already completed complete tables showing the primary figures in Massachusetts. The average primary vote as compared with the total number of registered voters in the 16 years since the law became effective has been 29.10 per cent. As compared with the election vote it has been 37.74 per cent. The average election vote in these same years has been 78.98 per cent of the total number of registered voters."

Minority Nominations
"There have been instances in Massachusetts where a nomination has been made for a state office in which the successful candidate has polled only 28 per cent of the primary vote. This vote has represented only 12 per cent of the vote of the candidate's party on election day, and only 7.45 per cent of the total election vote."

Other criticisms of the direct primary are that huge sums of money are being expended, as revealed in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and that a poor man has little chance of winning a nomination. The alphabetical arrangement of names on the ballot in the present Massachusetts system has caused much complaint.

The statement of the committee, giving a short history of the direct primary system, is as follows:

"The first state-wide direct primary law was enacted by Wisconsin in 1888 as a protest against the evils which had grown up under the old convention system. Under this beginning, the direct primary was swept over the country until 44 states had adopted it—Connecticut, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Utah were the last to accept it. Massachusetts enacted a direct primary law in 1911, and with only minor modifications, has thus given it a trial of 16 years."

The weaknesses of the direct primary system have, over a period of years, brought about a pronounced change in public sentiment. During the last seven years it has been under fire in 27 of the 44 states which adopted it, and two, Idaho in 1919 and New York in 1921, have returned to the convention system of nominating candidates for public office. In the New Jersey Legislature in 1926, a repeal measure was defeated by one vote in Vermont in 1925, the deciding vote being cast by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Senate. A repeal measure passed the Legislature of Colorado in 1925 but was

Attempts at Repeal Fail
"Most of the attempts to bring about an outright repeal of the direct primary have failed. A repeal measure was defeated by a vote in the New Jersey Legislature in 1926. A repeal measure was defeated by one vote in Vermont in 1925, the deciding vote being cast by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Senate. A repeal measure passed the Legislature of Colorado in 1925 but was

More Actions to Follow
The action was regarded as a test case and was the first of 13 similar actions instituted by Charles H. Tuttle, United States District Attorney here. The trial lasted only a day and a half and in court circles it was declared it set a record for speedy disposition of a criminal case. It was the first important case Mr. Tuttle has had since he became Federal District Attorney here. The defense was headed by Louis Marshall, widely known constitutional lawyer.

The case will be appealed to a higher court and if necessary, will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. It was announced, in an effort to have the law regulating the sale of tickets to places of amusement declared unconstitutional.

Seek New Policy
As a result of Mr. Tuttle's action it was authoritatively said that the theater ticket agencies which have been indicted by the federal grand jury are now endeavoring to reach an agreement whereby they will in future charge only a nominal sum in excess of the price printed on each theater ticket.

After the verdict had been announced, Mr. Tuttle said he intended to proceed similarly against other large ticket agencies and their officers, and to investigate theater owners to find out whether their revenue tax returns have included the money paid to them by ticket agencies for the privilege of obtaining large blocks of desirable seats well in advance of the opening of productions.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

Indiana Lowers State Taxes;
Local Units Pile Huge DebtNew Jersey Levies Rise 122 Per Cent in Eight
Years; Indebtedness Leaps From \$116,000
to \$67,116,000

The third installment today of the series of articles which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing in connection with its survey of the fiscal expenditures and taxes in the various states of the Union discusses conditions in Indiana and New Jersey.

The upward movement of the state tax rates in recent years, in contrast to the reductions of federal levies, has raised a question of nationwide significance, and will probably come up for consideration at the Governors' Conference in Mackinac Island, Mich., later this month.

These articles, presenting conditions in the different states, will appear daily through July 28.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special)—Indiana, with a falling tax rate and expenditures for state government which have decreased for three years, is now deeply concerned with mounting costs of local government described as "appalling." While state officials have been bound by a "pay as you go" policy, country and city units have been under no such restriction and civic improvements have been bought at the cost of indebtedness already standing at \$182,000,000 and mounting rapidly.

The state government climbed out of debt 10 years ago by the infliction of increasing rates which at their peak of 40.61 cents on each \$100 of taxable value in 1916, was said to be the highest in the Union. Abandonment of a policy of almost exclusively direct taxation, the State resorted to excise taxes, with a decrease of more than 50 per cent in the tax rate and a low mark of 18 cents in 1919. Another rise came in 1924 and the last year's rate was down to 33 cents.

Downhill course of both taxes and expenditures of state government is shown in the following 10-year table:

| Year | Tax rate on \$100 | Receipts | Disbursements |
|------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1917 | 33.11 | \$12,290,777 | \$11,987,415 |
| 1918 | 35.11 | 16,401,015 | 16,113,971 |
| 1919 | 18.18 | 16,659,101 | 16,384,411 |
| 1920 | 29.29 | 21,646,948 | 21,420,409 |
| 1921 | 24.24 | 26,841,271 | 24,420,278 |
| 1922 | 26.26 | 28,686,948 | 26,686,948 |
| 1923 | 30.30 | 43,909,925 | 43,185,631 |
| 1924 | 28.28 | 57,818,216 | 57,240,728 |
| 1925 | 33.33 | 51,538,192 | 51,538,192 |
| 1926 | 23.23 | 47,623,326 | 45,219,298 |

Rapid expansion of the state highway system without resort to bond issues, which are prohibited by the State Constitution, has been made possible by the gasoline tax, for four years 2 cents a gallon and for the last two years 3 cents. Receipts from this source last year were \$8,867,947.

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THEATER TICKET
TEST CASE WON
BY GOVERNMENTAgency and Its Officers Are
Convicted of Evading
Revenue Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—The first victory in the case against theater ticket agencies here charged with levying exorbitant toll on theatergoers when they buy admissions to the theaters and other places of amusement has just been scored by the Federal Government. It was in the case of Alexander Theater Ticket Office, Inc., and Oscar and Edward Alexander, its officers.

The case was tried before Judge William H. Atwell in the Federal District Court and the jury reached a verdict on the first ballot. It found the defendants convicted on each of 14 counts contained in two indictments returned by the federal grand jury. They were charged with having wilfully failed to pay their federal revenue tax and with having wilfully attempted to evade that tax. Thus the prosecution was based wholly on alleged failure of the defendants to the Government on amounts received for the sale of theater tickets in excess of the 50 cents over box-office prices.

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POLITICAL VALUE
OF FIRMER DRY
STAND STRESSED"More Than Friendly Atti-
tude" Is Asked of Presi-
dent, Says EconomistPROF. CARVER CITES
BENEFITS TO LABORBelieves Voters Would Welcome
Declaration by Mr. Coolidge
—Thinks Quota Is Issue

"It seems to a great many people that the time has come for President Coolidge to show something more than a friendly attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment," Thomas N. Carver, professor of political science at Harvard University, declared in commenting this morning on the article, "Definite Stand for Dry Law Sought From President Coolidge," which appeared on the first page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wednesday.

"A vigorous and aggressive policy of enforcement would be highly satisfactory to a vast number of voters," he continued. "It is doubtful if any candidate can be elected in 1928 who is opposed to the enforcement of prohibition. It is about equally doubtful no candidate could be elected who is opposed to the restriction of immigration. It is pretty certain that no candidate could be elected who is wrong on both of these questions."

Two Great Questions

"The two most important questions now before the American people," Professor Carver insisted, "are immigration and prohibition. The best things that have been done for the laboring classes of the United States in the last generation are the restriction of immigration and the reduction in the sale of alcoholic liquors."

"The worst enemies of the American laborer are the advocates of free immigration and the opponents of prohibition. It will scarcely be possible for anyone to be elected President who is a reactionary on either of these questions."

"It is known, for example, that Governor Smith is on general principles opposed to prohibition. If, however, he were elected, he would enforce it to the limit of his capacity, and if he would take a similarly satisfactory position on the subject of immigration, the two obstacles to his election would be removed."

"If that were the case, he would undoubtedly be the next President. If he does not, I do not see how he could possibly succeed. He has the opposing candidates take a similarly unsatisfactory position."

Sees One Obstacle

"As the situation now stands Governor Smith is the only obstacle to Mr. Coolidge's re-election. No other Democratic nominee can possibly be elected. One good and sufficient reason is that if the Democratic Party turns down Governor Smith and nominates another candidate, no matter whom, New York will vote against that candidate as it did in 1924. Other states, where the Smith support is very strong, will do likewise."

"If Governor Smith is nominated, and can even partially satisfy the dry voters of the South, all of whom would have to vote the Republican ticket, he would probably get enough of those dry votes to carry the solid South, unless, of course, his attitude on immigration restriction was sufficient to turn them against him."

"President Coolidge has already signed bills for the restriction of immigration where his predecessor had twice vetoed such bills. He has also at least shown a friendly attitude toward prohibition where his predecessor had vetoed the prohibition bill. Anyone who thinks that these facts had nothing to do with the terrific landslide eight years ago, and Mr. Coolidge's amazing popularity of four years ago, is rather naive."

President Possesses Power,

Says Boston Business Man

Commenting upon the article appearing in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR yesterday concerning efforts to procure a definite stand upon the dry law by President Coolidge, G. Loring Briggs, a Boston business man said today:

"During the meeting of the national commission of the Anti-Saloon League in Chicago in 1925 there was strong feeling among the men that more attention should be called to the enormous power for law enforcement held by President Coolidge in his authority to surround himself with men strongly in

spect just because of their high ability in other lines.

"It pleases me to know," he said, "that a dry Governor has been elected in Pennsylvania, which is Secretary Mellon's State, and that save for the machine vote in the city of Philadelphia there would probably have been a dry Senator from that State."

"It is generally believed, I think, that 'political machines' in the various cities, most of which have gained much notoriety, are the peculiar property of the Democratic Party. But the Republican machine in Philadelphia is fully as bad as any of the machines in other cities."

Anti-Saloon League Defended

"Concerning the allegations made against the Anti-Saloon League," Mr. Briggs went on, "I will say but little. The majority of the recent charges against it that have been given so much publicity seem to me to be merely the rehash of old news."

"The Anti-Saloon League, while not a political party, is certainly a political force, and as such it is often assailed as a political party would be. Furthermore, the League is assailed because it is successful. If it were not on the job there would be no criticism of it."

"I was in Washington for a week during the meetings of the Reed Committee mentioned in the article," Mr. Briggs declared, "and although the investigation was supposedly an impartial one, it was common talk that the Senator was decidedly favoring the side of the wet."

"The eagerness of the people who came from many different parts of the country, was remarkable. But because of the time taken in petty cross examinations by Senator Reed many prominent people were forced to leave without testifying."

Woman Leader Would Relieve Mr. Mellon of Enforcement

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 14 (Special)—Mrs. Elisabeth Tilton of Harding Cottage, East Gloucester, made this statement today with regard to an article in yesterday's Monitor entitled, "Dry Law Sought From President Coolidge":

"I feel very strongly that the appointments made by President Coolidge and other administrative leaders have not always been to the best interests of the prohibition cause. I believe that if Mr. Coolidge is to be re-elected President, the prohibitionists ought in some way to make sure that he would not put Andrew W. Mellon in a position of power for the administration of the Eighteenth Amendment. For while I recognize, as Mrs. H. W. Peabody says, that Mr. Mellon has been a financial asset, I cannot feel that he has been an asset to law enforcement."

"Therefore I think that unless President Coolidge is willing to stand alone and use all the powers of appointment that lie in his hands, we cannot hope for much better enforcement. Let us hope that Mr. Coolidge will see that the time has now come that he can dare to use all the powers that he has to enforce the laws of the land."

"In the 1927 Legislature it was shown that the wet wave has met a dry one. In short, the country is standing by prohibition, and the political parties that stand by it are the ones that the people want."

Mrs. Tilton is a member of the advisory board of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and is prominent in prohibition movements.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:30, 8:15.

Colonial—Twinkle, Twinkle, musical comedy, 8:15.

Park—Cat and Canary, 8:15.

Tremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:10, 8:10.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week-day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 12 to 5.

SQUARE TO BE WIDENED

With the formal approval of Mayor Nichols, given yesterday, the work of widening the street traffic area in Sullivan Square, Charlestown, will begin in a few days. The improvement will cost \$67,300. Small areas will be cut from the Sullivan Square playground and the park opposite to permit the rounding off of the street corners.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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POLITICIANS FIND FERTILE FIELDS

(Continued from Page 1)

the latter when he ran for Governor in 1925.

State political leaders declare it is highly probable that the Farmer-Laborites may have a separate senatorial candidate next year. They hold that if the differences between the factions continue that such a candidacy is more than likely. To this, Mr. Shipstead's friends reply: "We hope so." It is explained by them that nothing more advantageous could develop for Mr. Shipstead than an extreme radical in the field against him. They point out that a Left candidate greatly aided Gerald P. Nye (R.) Senator from North Dakota, in his campaign last year, and they express the sincere hope that not only will there be an avowed radical opponent in the race, but that Mr. Johnson will be that candidate.

From sources intimately associated with Mr. Shipstead it is learned that his present plans contemplate an independent candidacy in 1928. It was declared that Mr. Shipstead could not very well run as a Republican under the white law, if he wanted to, and further that he feels that his best chances are as an independent, removed from affiliation either with the regular Republican organization or the Radicals. Personally, Mr. Shipstead is saying nothing further in public or privately, concerning his plans. He smiles pleasantly when interrogated and observes that he is having many fine speaking engagements.

Intensive Campaign

He is making a state-wide campaign, almost every day, and many days more than once. He is addressing not only farmers and their organizations, but service men, business groups, and labor and as he tours the State, it is understood, he is establishing his campaign organization for the 1928 contest. In doing so, he is doing only what other candidates are busily engaged in.

The farmer-labor situation has resulted in a large crop of prospecting candidates for the Republican nomination of United States Senator. The facts that 1928 will be presidential election year, and that the Farmer-Labor Party is in difficulties, have made the Republican nomination particularly tempting. Although Mr. Shipstead is deemed by political leaders to be a candidate, conditions surrounding the coming elections are such as to encourage many Republican leaders to feel that the advantages in the senatorial race will be with the regular candidate. The result is that many are giving their attention to the campaign.

The recognized leader among Republican aspirants is Gov. Theodore A. Christianson. He is now serving his second term during which he has aroused much controversy throughout the State by his rigid economy program. He vetoed a number of appropriation bills passed by the Legislature thus stirring much debate. Governor Christianson is a regular Republican. He is a country weekly editor, and is declared to have a large personal following throughout the rural areas.

Question of Opposition

It is generally held here by political leaders and the press that the race will be between Mr. Shipstead and Governor Christianson. On the other hand, it is contended by many, among them close friends of Mr. Shipstead, that the Governor will not oppose him, but will wait until 1930 to run against Thomas D. Schall (R.). It is held by them that Governor Christianson considers Mr. Shipstead too powerful a candidate to oppose and that he will be satisfied to run for a third term as Governor and then to oppose Senator Schall.

A peculiar situation is declared to exist as to Mr. Schall. It is claimed, would be of special advantage to the Governor, although to an outsider it would seem that the same factor applies to Mr. Shipstead. Both present incumbents come from Minneapolis and until the election of Mr. Schall it was the custom in the State to elect one United States Senator from a city and one from a rural district. It is not denied that Governor Christianson could oppose Mr. Shipstead on this argument as well as he could Mr. Schall, two years later.

Offsetting this view that Governor Christianson will not run for the senatorship until 1930, is the information that one of his close friends desires to run for the governorship. This is Arthur E. Nelson, formerly Mayor of St. Paul. He has already been out of office several years and should the Governor desire to hold his state job, Mr. Nelson's friends say it would be four years before he could run, and by that time he would have disappeared from public view. For this reason it is held that Governor Christianson will make his senatorial race in 1928 against Mr. Shipstead.

Others for State Executive

For the State the gubernatorial contest holds considerable interest.

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Wheeling, West Virginia

Should Governor Christianson run for the senatorial nomination it would throw open the gubernatorial contest and many prospective candidates are mentioned. Among them, in addition to Mr. Nelson, are George E. Leach, recently re-elected for the fourth successive term as Mayor of Minneapolis, Ray P. Chase, State Auditor, Lieut. Gov. W. L. Nolan and Curtis M. Johnson, Rush City.

The Democrats in this State, since the war, have disintegrated. The German vote, which up to the war had been the major support of the party has for the most part gone over to the Republicans. Democrats are divided by factional differences one group threatening court action to oust another group alleged to have been illegally chosen to party offices. In some quarters it is declared that the Farmer-Laborites, following the practice of the Nonpartisan League which was active here a few years ago, is planning to make an effort to capture the Democratic Party in the 1928 elections and by this strategy endeavor to rebuild their fortunes and power.

The State is anticipating bumper grain crops. Wheat and rye, now approaching harvesting, are reported to be unusual both in quality and quantity. If good prices can be obtained for these commodities, it is declared, much will have been done to still the demand for farm relief legislation.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Charles G. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.

Wyllie C. Kirkwood, New Haven, Conn.
George A. Law, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Mary L. Law, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora Watrous, Chicago, Ill.

Frederic Herman, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Henry M. Pauley, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Elen M. Bavalonis, Chicago, Ill.
Louise E. Mantz, Madison, Wis.
Elen D. Mantz, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. John H. Zimmerman, Detroit, Mich.
John H. Zimmerman, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Ida Watkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Austin Hay Rixey, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Minor, Detroit, Mich.

ADVANCE IN WOOLEN TRADE PREDICTED

Connecticut Manufacturer Expects More Buying

SOMERSVILLE, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Declaring that "the worst of the depression is over and we have entered a period of better buying and advancing prices," Col. R. Leland Keene, treasurer of the Somersville Manufacturing Company and president of the American Association of Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers, voiced the confident opinion yesterday that "better times are in prospect for the woollen industry."

In discussing market conditions, Col. Keene was speaking from the viewpoint of a mill executive whose concern has maintained full-time production and enlarged its plant nearly every year.

June was one of the biggest months for delivery in many years for his and other concerns that he has studied as association leader, Colonel Keene noted.

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JONES IS STILL LEADING FIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

and the second from 5 feet. He also got a par 4 at the fourth.

At the long fifth he had a chance to recover the stroke dropped to par at the first hole; but, although he made a great effort, he was forced to content himself with a par 5. His brassie second was on the green, but even farther away from the cup than yesterday when he got a putt of 120 feet down for a par 5. Today he putted from a full 150 feet and slipped eight feet past the hole. Coming back he was six inches short, and was down in 5.

His tries for birdies were finally rewarded when he ran a five-foot putt down on the par 4 sixth of 367 yards. His drive was 300 yards, and he approached almost to the pin.

The par 4 at the seventh was without incident, and although he was first shot of the round at the eighth, it was not costly. At the eighth he pulled his tee shot into the short hole he pulled his iron from the tee outside the circle of spectators surrounding the green but chipped from 60 feet and sank a 10-footer for the par 3, and was even for the eighth hole.

Had To Keep Up With Par

He was finding it hard to remain even with par for a 5 at the ninth again put him over 4s. At the ninth he pulled his tee shot into the rough, but was well on with his iron. He then took three putts to get down from 30 feet, the second from a distance of three feet and a third around inside the cup and jumping out.

He again pulled his tee shot at the tenth but played out 15 feet from the cup and ran the putt down for a birdie 3. He got his second birdie in a row at the eleventh where he dropped a difficult down-hill putt from 45 feet for a deuce. He needed 5 on the par 4 twelfth, but was even with par for the 12 holes.

On the thirteenth a 60-foot putt for a birdie stopped just short of the cup and he took par 4. He got another birdie at the 527-yard fourteenth where he chipped from the edge of the green on his third and sank a five-footer.

A par 4 at the fifteenth left him with a prospect of clipping a stroke from par by playing the remaining three holes in par. He pulled his drive on the sixteenth, but the ball landed in a drain and he could lift it without penalty, enabling him to get the par 4. At the long seventeenth he missed a five-foot putt for a birdie 4, but got his par and finished the round with a par 4 at the home hole. His card: Out 44 4 4 4 4 4 3 5-37.

Thomas Stevens of Los Angeles, the first American to turn in his card today, had a 73, which gave him a total of 149 for his two days play. He missed a par 4 on the fourth hole, just missing a 3-yard putt for a birdie. After a beautiful iron shot at the second hole, he was on, but then missed a 5-yard putt and took a 5.

Stevens Does Well

Stevens had a steady, easy round on the whole, his putting on the last four holes pleasing him particularly. His tee shots and secondaries were all good. He was in trouble only on three shots. At the thirteenth his drive was in the gorse and his second sent the ball deeper into the tangle, but a fine iron third shot to the green and he got a 5. His drive to the sixteenth was bunkered. He had a birdie 4 at the seventeenth and also birdies at the fourteenth and ninth. His card: Out 44 4 4 4 4 4 3 5-37.

Arthur G. Travers, the English star, who took an 80 yesterday, turned in a 74 today, giving him a total of 154.

Rene Gollas, the French player, who did so well in the qualifying round, took a 75 today, which gave him 156 for his two days' medal play.

Walter Kennett, Palmaca, Fla., scored 75 today, giving him a total of 153 for the two days' play.

Cyril J. H. Tolley played today in par 73, giving him a score for the 36 holes of 150.

John G. Anderson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who needed 83 yesterday, was better today, turning in 80. The total of 163, however, was not expected to permit the well-known amateur to qualify.

Walter Kennett in getting his 75

met with a lapse on the second nine after going out in par figures. His score: Out 44 4 4 4 4 4 3 5-37.

Kirkwood, who turned in a fine 72 yesterday, shot a 36 on his outward trip today by perfect golf, save for three putts at the third. He didn't seem any too sure with the putter, however. He came back in 36, giving him another 72 and an aggregate of 144.

Mehlhorn Takes 80

W. J. Mehlhorn took a 40 on the return trip, giving him an 80 and an aggregate of 157. After taking a 5 on the first hole, Mehlhorn found plenty of trouble at the second. He sent a long drive skimming low, but it went so far that it rolled into the Cheaps bunker. He plowed it out with a powerful niblick straight for the green and a chain of intervening bunkers. The ball dropped on the very edge of one of these, 30 yards short. Mehlhorn was in somewhat of a dilemma as to what club to use on the brink of the sandpit. He first took a niblick, then a maulie niblick and finally a maulie, but tapped the ball entirely too lightly and was still short of the green. A chip shot put him 15 feet from the cup and he took 2 to get down.

He couldn't shake off his difficulties, although he was cheerful when he went for the third hole. His drive was bunkered and he took a 5, but then recovering, got his first par at the fourth hole with a 4. He made two expeditions into the gorse at the long fifth, but still managed to get his par 5. All along he was weak with putts. From the sixth he played par golf for a 40 to the turn.

J. M. Barnes of New Rochelle, N. Y., who scored 76 yesterday, had another 76 today for a total of 152. Lawrence Nabholz of Sharon, Pa., taking 82 today for a total of 159, eliminated himself from further competition, under the rules reducing the field for the final 36 holes by removing from the play all 15 strokes or more behind the leader.

MR. BYRD'S CHILDREN HAVE FARM VACATION

LOWELL, Mass., July 14 (AP)—While their father is speeding across the Atlantic, returning from his European triumph, the children of Commander Richard E. Byrd, transatlantic aviator, are preparing to spend their summer vacation in the country atmosphere of Dunstable near here.

The three children, Richard E. Byrd, Evelyn Bolding and Katherine Ames Byrd, arrive in Dunstable today to spend the remainder of the summer on a farm. They will be accompanied by their nurse and Mrs. Byrd will be with them frequently. It is expected that Commander Byrd will visit them soon after his reception in New York next Monday.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with showers and cooler; moderate southwest shifting to west winds. Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with local thunderstorms; cooler except on the south coast tonight; cooler Friday; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds, becoming moderate and variable.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------|----|
| Albany | 60 | Memphis | 75 |
| Atlanta | 74 | Montreal | 71 |
| Boston | 60 | San Antonio | 78 |
| Buffalo | 65 | New Orleans | 81 |
| Calgary | 54 | New York | 78 |
| Charleston | 75 | Pittsburgh | 78 |
| Chicago | 70 | Portland, Me. | 72 |
| Denver | 60 | Portland, Ore. | 80 |
| Des Moines | 70 | St. Louis | 70 |
| Eastport | 56 | St. Paul | 75 |
| Galveston | 82 | Seattle | 56 |
| Hatteras | 75 | Tampa | 82 |
| Havana | 85 | Washington | 75 |
| Jacksonville | 82 | | |
| Kansas City | 70 | | |
| Los Angeles | 62 | | |

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 11:24 p. m.; Friday, 12:34 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

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CHEMISTS ARE IN HIGH DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

who receives such an academic training and then has added to it the training in experience offered by industrial production becomes a specialist with a breadth of view sufficient to enable him to succeed. He does not need to consider himself in any way inferior as a chemist, if that is his profession, to his university colleagues who specialize as teachers and research workers."

Prof. R. E. Bowman, of the Wilmington (Del.) Trade School, declared that technical training should follow and not precede the student's personal contact in industry.

Every boy who desires to take a course in chemistry or chemical engineering should actually work one full year in a plant or laboratory before he is admitted, Mr. Bowman said. "Do not wait until he has spent one year or four years before giving him a contact with industry. Let him get the contact first and then make a possible misfit. Then you do not have to drop a large per cent of your engineering students. Let the engineering schools recruit students through the industries and not through the preparatory school."

Gas Offered as Means of Reducing Armaments

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—National security without large armaments was declared to be possible through the parallel development in the future of airplanes and gases by Dr. J. E. Mills, chief of the chemical warfare service division of the United States Army, in an address before the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Mills said the airplane, gas, and submarine are the most powerful weapons of modern warfare. Gas warfare was largely misunderstood by the general public, he said, in that its use could be made humane.

Alluding to Colonel Lindbergh's hopes for aviation, Dr. Mills said expansion of commercial flying would make for the security of all nations because an efficient commercial air service developed in time of peace without national expenditure could be used for national defense in case of emergency. The same consideration applied to development of gas, he added.

SOCIETY FOR GIRLS ENDS ITS CAMPAIGN

Descendant of Founder Aids in Obtaining "Friends"

Mrs. Joseph Alexander McCord, 52 Garret Street, Cambridge, has the unique distinction of being the great-grand-niece of Mrs. Hannah Stillman, who more than 127 years ago founded the Boston Society for the Care of Girls, which has brought to a close its seventh annual "Benefit for a Friend to Girls" week.

Mrs. McCord has been one of the most active workers during the campaign in enrolling new friends to the work which this old organization is doing each day for girls of Boston and vicinity.

According to Mrs. McCord, hundreds of new friends have enrolled upon the books of the society as "friends" to the work, and not only have new persons sent in their gift

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(State)

of \$1 or more, but former friends have renewed their gifts and showed a desire to be counted as "friends" for 1927.

Each dollar which has been received goes directly to the aid of some girl in need and will be used to supply her with clothes, food, employment, counsel and advice.

INSTALLMENT SALES UPHELD BY BANKER

Caution Voiced, However, on Too Easy Accommodation

DETROIT, Mich., July 14 (Special)—Soundness of installment buying was upheld by Oscar F. Meredith, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America, New York City, before the credit section of the American Institute of Banking convention.

"The installment plan of doing business should not be condemned as a whole," said Mr. Meredith. "It should be judged from the standpoint of its beneficial effect on all kinds of business."

"It is true that 1926 was not a good year for finance companies, but the banks are in part to blame for such a situation, because they made it too easy for finance companies to obtain credit. The result was that the business became over-extended."

"The difficulties last year were due to low first payments, too long extension of time for payment, too much reliance on dealer endorsement, and too quick service for proper investigation of the applicant for credit. Conditions have changed and the installment business is now on a sound basis."

TAX RATE IS REDUCED

WARE, Mass., July 14 (AP)—The assessors yesterday announced a reduction of \$6.40 in this year's tax rate. The rate will be \$29, compared with \$35.40 a year ago. This action is in face of a reduction of taxation on the Otis Company textile mills property amounting to \$6 a spindle.

HARRISON WALKER REFRACTARIES

Harrison Walker Refractories estimated net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, as follows: (a) Taxes were \$1,012,000, compared with \$947,000 in the second quarter of 1926. Six months' net was \$1,901,000, compared with \$1,901,000 in the similar period of 1926.

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EQUALITY URGED IN DEALING WITH LATIN AMERICA

Contacts Between Peoples
Said to Be Supplant-
ing Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent

BERKELEY, Calif., July 14—A basis of strict equality must govern relations between the United States and Latin American nations if Pan-American friendships are to be fostered, Henry M. Campbell Jr. told members of an assembly for international studies at their second session here.

Mr. Campbell, who acted as secretary to the American delegation at a recent conference of jurists at Rio de Janeiro, outlined a series of historic events to substantiate the statement that to a large extent dealings among governments are being supplanted by direct dealings among peoples. Rapidly of travel and communication have made possible modern inventions he cited as bringing peoples into many contacts heretofore impossible, and for this reason he pointed out a greater necessity than ever before for enlightened public opinion and mutual understanding of problems.

Especially cordial relations exist between the United States and Brazil, Mr. Campbell said, both because this country was first to recognize the Brazilian Republic and because no Latin-American soil ever occupied or disputed by the United States has been Portuguese territory. Dealing particularly with the relation between these two countries, he read a paper by M. Labato, a Brazilian writer, written especially for the assembly, which urged better mutual understanding. Brazil knows much about the United States because of North American penetration, this writer pointed out, but there is great need for better knowledge of Brazilian affairs in this country.

Paul S. Taylor of the University of California discussed the position of Mexican immigrants in California and declared that there are at present some 200,000 Mexicans in this State. These are mostly employed in railroad construction work and in agriculture, he said, living in camps, ranches, and settlements within cities. These conditions are being improved through mutual aid societies which tend to co-operate with American schools and social service agencies, although there do not readily become citizens because of strong nationalistic feelings and a desire to return to Mexico.

Mr. Taylor said that while Mexican parents in California do not appear to be concerned in sending their children to school, the children themselves prove apt pupils and are liked by American teachers. The family unit among the immigrants is very strong, he said, and many are now buying their homes here. In Imperial Valley, he pointed out, there were only four Mexican property owners in 1910, while in 1926 there were 236 with recorded deeds.

INDIANA LOWERS ITS TAX BURDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

with figures for 1919, is shown by records of the State Board of Taxes and Assessment and of the comptroller's office here. These figures, which aggregate \$243,236,381.25 for 1926 and \$111,545,055.10 for 1919, include taxes levied by state, county and municipal assessors throughout the State.

County taxes, exclusive of the counties' quota of bank stock taxes, increased from \$17,530,937.84 in 1919 to \$23,398,074.90 in 1926, an advance of more than 32 per cent. Taxes levied for local purposes, exclusive of the municipalities' quota of bank stock taxes, soared from \$57,472,265.45 in 1919 to \$140,286,475.81 in 1926, a jump of about 144 per cent in seven years. Bank stock taxes, which are levied by county boards of taxation and divided equally between counties and municipalities in the State, increased more than 101 per cent in 1926, as compared with 1919, totaling \$1,382,879.88 in 1926.

The records show that road taxes levied by local assessors increased more than 77 per cent in 1926, as compared with 1919, and that the State school tax was 60 per cent higher in 1926 than it was seven years before. Road taxes in 1919 amounted to \$3,093,356.70 and in 1926 to \$5,481,105.35. School taxes, which in 1919 totaled \$8,237,532.92, in 1926 reached \$13,205,163.94.

Taxes levied by the State Board of Taxes and Assessment advanced from \$17,556,119.73 in 1919 to \$30,783,246.46 in 1926, an increase of more than 72 per cent. These include taxes on railroad franchises and property, capital stock taxes, state taxes on life insurance companies and taxes on franchises and gross receipts of public utilities.

Aggregate tax revenues of the State of New Jersey, including taxes levied by state, county and municipalities, each year from 1919 to 1926, inclusive, follow: 1919, \$111,935,055.10; 1920, \$135,240,397.75; 1921, \$154,843,006.30; 1922, \$173,925,700.82; 1923, \$187,272,745.59; 1924, \$209,832,119.30; 1925, \$228,544,653.25; 1926, \$249,236,381.25. Figures for years previous to 1919 were not available. Beginning in 1921, a soldiers' tax, an a bridge and tunnels tax, aggregating yearly from \$1,442,309.92 (1921) to \$2,965,619.24 (1925) were added to New Jersey's total tax bill. In 1924 a tax for construction and development of State institutions was added, which increased the total figure by more than \$2,000,000 a year. This State institutions tax amounted to \$2,242,811.81 in 1924 and to \$2,740,552.67 in 1926.

Itemized expenditures for the State

and its divisions were not available. One of the largest items of expense, however, is that for education. In addition to the proceeds from the school tax, there is a legislative appropriation each year for schools, and the proceeds of the state railroad tax also is spent on maintaining and developing the public school system of the State.

Legislative appropriations for schools have increased each year. Whereas in 1905 the school appropriation by the Legislature was but \$270,741, and in the ten years following had increased by only about half a million dollars, in 1926 the appropriation for schools was \$5,876,531. The yearly appropriation for the Legislature for education for 1916 to 1926, inclusive, follows:

Legislative appropriation for schools: 1916, \$760,167; 1917, \$1,086,178; 1918, \$1,108,557; 1919, \$1,444,138; 1920, \$2,282,481; 1921, \$2,901,481; 1922, \$3,390,668; 1923, \$4,725,046; 1924, \$4,630,478; 1925, \$5,390,201; 1926, \$5,876,531.

Other large items of expenditure are for vocational schools, welfare institutions, prisons, aid to counties and maintenance of various state departments.

The cost of administering the State government increased so heavily during the past 12 years that in 1919 and again in 1921, the income of the State was insufficient to meet expenses of government. The surplus on hand at the end of each year has mounted since 1921, however, and at the end of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1927, the State had a free balance of \$3,884,652.97, as compared with a free balance of \$1,316,874.37 a year ago.

Taxes on a per capita basis are higher in New Jersey than in the neighboring states where industrial conditions are about equal. Tax collections in New Jersey for 1925 \$17.64, as compared with \$16.15 in New York State; \$12.01 in Pennsylvania; \$14.58 in Maryland; and \$12.22 in Massachusetts.

Prior to 1921, New Jersey's funded debt amounted to only \$116,000. The State Treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, showed that the State's total bonded debt then aggregated \$67,116,000. This debt is made up as follows:

Soldiers' bonus bonds, \$12,000,000; state highway extension bonds, \$34,000,000; state highway road bonds, \$14,000,000; state highway bridge bonds, \$7,000,000; certificates of the state issued to agricultural college, \$16,000.

At the November elections, New Jersey voters will be asked to authorize an additional \$30,000,000 bond issue to be floated over a period of six years to carry out a road program approved by the Legislature during its recent session. The cost of the highway construction program, which will require six years for completion, will be about \$184,000,000, highway officials declare that the project will provide New Jersey with one of the most up-to-date road systems in the country.

JAPANESE ACTS DISTURB CHINA

Nanking Nationalists Complain of Interference
With Army's Advance

SHANGHAI, July 14 (P)—The Nanking Moderate Nationalists (Southerners) through the official Kuomintang News Agency, charges the Japanese with openly interfering with the advance of the southern forces in the Province of Shantung.

It is declared that the activities of the Japanese are preventing the Southerners from accomplishing their purpose—that they are occupying the entire railway zone from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, and are maintaining garrisons at all stations and putting insurmountable obstacles in the path of the Nanking forces seeking to proceed northward.

The Northerners, it is added, are constructing trenches in the Kiao-chow Bay area under the direct supervision of the Japanese military, which is furnishing the plans.

Minor Southern retreats in Shantung, it is asserted, are due to pressure from the Shantung-Japanese combine. The tension due to Japanese activity is growing more acute in the Yangtze Valley in South China, and the boycott is unmistakably spreading. Japanese merchants are beginning to feel the pinch.

Canton is most active in promoting the boycott and Japanese trade is seriously affected there. A cargo of Japanese goods valued at \$500,000 has been seized by the Cantonese, and merchants have been forced to forgo any business relations with the Japanese. It is reported that several of them have been sent to jail for violating the boycott regulations.

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THREE GROUPS TO PRESS FOR FLOOD CONTROL

Congress Faces Necessity
of Reconciling Opinions
on Best Methods

WASHINGTON, July 14 (P)—A stubborn contest over Mississippi flood control legislation in Congress is forecast, notwithstanding the unanimity of opinion that legislation at the forthcoming session is imperative.

In advance of the report of the army engineers, which President Coolidge will transmit to Congress, there are three major schools of thought as to the form the legislation should take.

Some of those who have studied the subject are of the opinion that the present system of levees should be continued with the height raised wherever necessary and weak links in the long chain strengthened in conformity with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission.

This group contends, however, that this improvement can be carried out only to the point of being a federal problem and that all funds necessary to prevent a repetition of the recent inundation should be provided, regardless of the navigability of the river.

The second group holds that flood control in the Mississippi Valley is a federal problem and that all funds necessary to prevent a repetition of the recent inundation should be provided, regardless of the navigability of the river.

Their plan calls for the construction of storage dams and reservoirs at the flood waters which can be released during the periods of low water into the main stream.

The third group wishes to have irrigation and water power development connected with flood relief by using the water impounded to irrigate arid farm lands and generate hydroelectric power. Some of the agriculturists oppose this plan on the ground that there already are too many acres under cultivation and that such wholesale irrigation would increase the problem of the western farmer.

Early Consideration Sought

Although it now is regarded as doubtful that President Coolidge will call a special session of Congress, the leaders are bending their efforts toward getting the House and Senate to take up flood relief measures jointly several weeks in advance of the opening of the regular session in December.

While the army engineers' report probably will not be ready, congressional leaders believe much time could be saved by public hearings in advance of the beginning of the session.

Before the broad flood relief measure is submitted, pressure will be brought for an emergency appropriation immediately after Congress opens to provide for the rehabilitation of the flooded districts, reconstruction of broken lines and repairing of national highways damaged or destroyed by the flood.

Control Value of Forests

In Various Areas Is Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The extensive survey now being conducted by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture under the direction of E. A. Sherman, associate forester, will obtain all information available on the location and area of forests needed on the Mississippi River as a part of flood prevention and control. It is expected that reports will be ready by autumn.

The survey will define the main tributaries of the Mississippi to be treated as units and for each of these tributaries data will be brought together on the acreage, the amount and character of the precipitation, the more essential or more common soil classes, features of physiography, including ruggedness of topography, natural reservoirs, etc., the general character of the vegetative cover, and a rating of the value of the protective cover as a means of flood prevention and control," said W. B. Greeley, chief forester.

The object of the survey is to locate those watersheds where, on account of rainfall, character of soil, topography, etc., forest cover has an important protective value, and also those areas where trees are a minor factor.

A somewhat similar rating of the protective efficiency of the existing forest cover on the Mississippi system's watersheds is proposed. The plan contemplates putting all this data as far as possible on a set of maps for ready consultation in the formulation of comprehensive plans for flood prevention and control in the Mississippi Valley.

The data obtained by the Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service will be correlated with that of the War Department and other agencies for the construction of reservoirs and other engineering methods of flood control.

FRENCH CHAMBER
ADJOURNS; NATIONAL
HOLIDAY OBSERVED

PARIS, July 14 (P)—While the fall of the Bastille was being celebrated in the streets of Paris, the members of the Chamber of Deputies disposed of a mass of legislative arrears and adjourned early this morning until October.

Among the measures rushed through was the bill fixing Sept. 19 as a national holiday in honor of the American Legion and providing for an appropriation for the reception of the Legion's members.

Another bill empowered the Government during the recess to modify the existing customs tariff by decree. This was declared indispensable by Maurice Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, if there was to be any prospect of success in the negotiations with Germany for a commercial treaty to replace the arrangement which expired at the end of June.

NEW CANADIAN INCORPORATIONS
New companies, to the number of 190, with an authorized capital of \$55,259,550, were reported to the Monetary Times during the week ending July 2, compared with 134, with \$29,165,673, the previous week, and with 111, with \$24,297,130, the corresponding week of last year.

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PLAN CONCLAVE TRIP

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One state already has a \$100,000 fund for this type and other states are studying the idea. Proceeds of the fund would be distributed in proper proportion to the various state associations for their use.

Miami, Fla., won the contest for next year's convention on the final count. Los Angeles led all the cities on the initial balloting, but failed by 31 votes to obtain a majority of all cast.

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It was only yesterday that the first news of the overflowing of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River was received in Shanghai, and the reports were still meager today. Enough has been learned, however, to indicate that tens of thousands of persons are homeless and destitute and that vast damage to property has been done.

CANADIAN PRESS DELEGATE
QUEBEC, July 14 (P)—Frank E. Carrel, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec and publisher of the Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, has been named official delegate for Canada at the League of Nations conference on newspaper matters at Geneva, during the latter part of August.

NEW FARM LOAN BOARD MEMBERS FACE PROTESTS

Mr. Vrooman Says System
"Has Been Turned Over
to Wall Street"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—An attempt to prevent the confirmation by Congress of Eugene Meyer and his newly appointed associates on the Federal Farm Loan Board will be made when Congress convenes, said Carl Vrooman, of Bloomington, Ill., former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, now president of the National Association of Federal Farm Loan Borrowers.

Mr. Vrooman, who is here on his way to Europe, says that the opposition to the President's appointees on the Farm Loan Board is the first step in a campaign on the part of the farmers to gain control of the Farm Loan system which they now regard as "having been turned over to Wall Street." The several hundred thousand farmer borrower-owners of the system, he asserts, are maturing plans to bring to the attention of Congress facts which they believe cannot fail to bring an upheaval in the board.

Farmers Feel Excluded
"Our organization started out a year ago to give constructive support to the Farm Loan Board in its efforts to improve and extend the system and to prevent the encroachments of the Treasury Department and certain private financial interests," said Mr. Vrooman. "Now we find ourselves forced to fight for the restoration of some of the most vital purposes of the original Farm Loan Act. During the short space of one year the control and viewpoint of the Farm Loan Board has completely changed and farmer stockholders feel that they have been almost entirely excluded from any voice in the management of the system."

Most farmer stockholders, Mr. Vrooman said, do not ask for entire control of this system owned by them. Heretofore they have felt that their interests were safeguarded by farmer members on the board. But with the recent expulsion of these members and the transfer of control to Eugene Meyer and his associates over the protests of farm organization leaders, farmers feel that the system has been taken away from them.

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FASCIST PAPERS MAKE ATTACKS ON PROTESTANTS

Roman Catholic Union in
Italy Asks Government to
Stop Propaganda

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

ROME, July 14—Encouraged by the friendly policy pursued by the Fascist Government toward the Vatican, especially in regard to Roman Catholic education of Italian youths, several Fascist newspapers opened some time ago a violent campaign against Protestant institutions in Italy, notably the Y. M. C. A., for alleged hostile propaganda contrary to the Roman Catholic interests of the Italian Nation. The Government was asked to take measures to check this propaganda, or at least that Protestant institutions in Italy hitherto undisturbed should be controlled by the Fascists.

This campaign has now been revived by the Union of (Roman) Catholic Men in Genoa, who at a meeting held a few days ago passed a resolution calling the attention of the authorities to the urgent necessity to put an end to all sorts of propaganda of "Protestant heresy," which if it can be tolerated as regards foreign or Italian Protestants, cannot be allowed to be made public, being in opposition to the Roman Catholic religion which is recognized by the Italian Constitution as the "only" religion of the state.

The resolution, moreover, after charging that the Protestants were abusing the hospitality given them by the Italian Nation in order to spread their own doctrines among Italian youths, in the hope of destroying the Roman Catholic spirit in the Italian family, asserts that the Protestant propaganda has a political aspect, since it is open opposition to the avowed policy of the Fascist Government which favors the expansion of the Roman Catholic religion among the masses.

In conclusion the Union of (Roman) Catholic Men in Genoa requests the Government to issue orders prohibiting foreigners or Italians to carry on further any kind of Protestant propaganda, to close Protestant schools or clubs, to suppress all Protestant publications printed in Italy, considering them as a subversion. So far no measure has been taken by the Italian Government either in Genoa or other Italian cities.

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RADIO

American Music to Gain
New Opportunities by RadioN. B. C. Executive Points Out Possible Work
Under Walter Damrosch—Civic Co-
operation Is Needed

Musical America is facing the greatest opportunity in its history, according to Frank A. Arnold, director of development of the National Broadcasting Company, who made this statement in a recent address before the General Federation of Women's Clubs' Convention in Grand Rapids, Mich.

"With the advent of radio broadcasting, new educational avenues immediately opened, in the development of which the best literary and musical minds in the country are now engaged," Mr. Arnold stated. "The recent acceptance by Walter Damrosch of the important position of Musical Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company is an evidence of this. This move will be of great value to the future development of music in America."

"The fact that a musical genius of international reputation like Mr. Damrosch should resign his position as conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra after 41 years of continuous service, in order that he might more completely devote his time and energy to reaching the larger audience of the radio, shows the extent to which this great new medium of communication is attracting men of genius and imagination. It is a great thing to interpret the works of the world's greatest composers to the great audiences which have filled the largest auditoriums of the country to hear the New York Symphony Orchestra, but it is a still bigger thing—so tremendously big that the human imagination balks at its contemplation—to deliver a complete symphony over the radio to an audience of many millions."

"Much is yet to be done in this country by way of educating the masses to an appreciation of good music. It is true that splendid service has been performed in many cases by introducing music into the curriculum of our public schools, but the final limitations governing all public school appropriations are such as to forbid to any great extent the employment of outside artists or high priced professional talent."

"For many years Walter Damrosch has been interested in what he calls his 'Talks on Music,' which are especially adapted to young people and which have been received with great enthusiasm in a number of selected musical communities. The possibilities of this plan when made available to the huge, potential audience which can be reached through radio are almost staggering."

"As the result of radiocasting the series of symphony concerts that expire on the air this last season, Mr. Damrosch received more than 25,000 letters, many from the larger cities, others from the smaller country towns, farms and ranches. In many of these letters the wish was expressed that orchestral music by radio might be extended to schools and colleges, and that the concert and explanatory work by Mr. Damrosch himself might be made to supplement the work now being done by teachers in the public schools."

"One who knows Walter Damrosch can well realize how tremendously a proposition such as this would appeal to his emotional nature, especially in view of the fact that a potential audience of 25,000,000 young people might be possible under completely co-operative conditions."

"As the result of repeated conferences and a complete review of the entire situation, Mr. Damrosch plans to give 24 orchestral concerts with explanatory comments on the works presented and on the instruments of the symphonic orchestra. It is proposed that these concerts be broadcast to every school and college in the country which chooses to accept them. The original program contemplates three series of eight concerts each, with carefully graded programs adapted to elementary schools, high

schools and also colleges and institutions of higher learning.

"The plan thus outlined would be the first step toward the 'University of the Air,' which is bound to come into complete realization as one of the leading possibilities of radio as it becomes intensively developed. With Walter Damrosch identifying himself with this great plan and the National Broadcasting Company providing the necessary backing, including facilities on the air, there remains only one problem to be solved."

"It is unnecessary to relate that the most wonderful musical program ever devised by the human mind might be broadcast simultaneously from networks of stations throughout the country and be to no avail unless there were receiving sets located at various points to reproduce the program for the audience."

"The radio industry is so new and broadcasting has developed so tremendously fast that our great educational systems have not yet awakened to the fact that this great agency is now at a point where it can be used constructively in spreading the educational message to large groups of students in our schools and colleges. At this moment there are but very few public schools, high schools or colleges equipped with

radio receiving sets adequate for the reception of a fine symphony orchestra or other musical productions of the same character.

"The situation is rendered still more difficult by the fact that summer is approaching, bringing with it the vacation period, when educational work for the time being is dormant. It goes without saying that this great plan of Mr. Damrosch lacks only the solution of this one problem, that of radio equipment, to become effective with the opening of our educational institutions in the fall."

"There is quite a general feeling, however, that either through existing boards of education, alive to the opportunity, or through local generous-minded citizens, this necessary equipment can be supplied in season to a sufficiently large number of schools of the better class throughout the country, to render possible a beginning, even though not so complete a scale as will eventually develop."

"I am reminded of a motto that hung in the offices of one of our major executives in Washington during the World War. It read, 'It can be done—let's do it.' This has been very largely the motto of the radio industry from its inception. Radio has continually met with obstacles that appeared insurmountable, technical problems that due to lack of precedent seemed to have no solution. And yet, in spite of handicaps, we have done it."

"Every great emergency brings with it a corresponding opportunity. I know that in this emergency, people and organizations will recognize an opportunity to become pioneers in giving musical education the greatest encouragement it has had during the past century. Does it look impossible? The other half of the motto reads, 'Let's do it.'"

INDIAN RADIO ORGANIZATION
ANNOUNCES PLAN OF SERVICEBritish Program Relay Not Yet Considered Practical—
Minimum Program Three Hours' Radiocasting
Will Begin in August

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Indian Broadcasting Company, henceforward to be called the I. B. C., has issued to the press a statement outlining its plans, and showing exactly what it proposes to do.

The I. B. C.'s service of radio is to be drawn at present, at any rate only from material available in India; it is not yet a practical proposition, the authorities consider, to relay the programs from England, firstly, because the reception is too uncertain and interrupted; secondly, because the time is six hours ahead.

The company will start with a minimum of three hours' radiocasting daily, consisting of new bulletins, market reports, weather forecasts when necessary, and a daily program of events. These will be given out in several languages according as the demand is found to exist.

The news bulletins are meant to be of practical assistance to Europeans and Indians alike, and are likely to prove of special interest to people in the mofussil, who will by these means, says the statement, at any rate, get the "headlines" of news earlier than they have before. The rest of the radiocasting will consist of concerts, talks, dance music, educational matter and so forth, which will be planned to appeal one night rather to European tastes, on others more to Indian. A board is being formed to draw up the program. It will be an honorary advisory body, which will be as representative as possible in a small committee, of every type of listener.

Eric Dunstan, who is the prime mover in the work of the I. B. C., expects to be able to start the Bombay service early in August. The radiocasting station is nearing completion. Its studio end or the radio house is now almost ready—only the control room remains to be fitted. Work on the transmitting end on the other side of the city is pro-

gressing well. The walls of the building are rising rapidly and the erection of the lattice towers has begun. The transmitting station is expected to be ready before the monsoon.

The transmitter will be exactly similar in output to 2LO (London), and the whole of Bombay Island and the major portion of Salsette (suburbs of Bombay) will be within crystal-set range. In a comparatively poor country such as India, the number of people who can afford a valve set with its expense for batteries is very limited, but on the other hand, the demand for crystal sets is likely to be enormous. The Governor will inaugurate the Bombay service with a speech.

R. C. A. WINS SUIT
AGAINST ATWATER KENT

The Alexander Tuned Radio Frequency Patent No. 1,173,079, which is controlled by the Radio Corporation of America, was sustained by Judge Thatcher of the United States District court in a patent suit involving the radio receiving sets manufactured and sold by the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa. The suit was against Atwater Kent distributor, E. J. Edmond & Co.

The Alexander patent has been upheld by the courts in New Jersey and in Canada in previous suits. The Radio Corporation has licensed a number of important manufacturers in the United States of tuned radio-frequency receivers for use in the home, but the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company has not been licensed.

Radio Program Notes

A PROGRAM of one-half hour duration will be presented by Harvey Hindersmeyer, tenor, and Earl Tuckerman, baritone, through station WEAF at 7:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday evening, July 15. This popular duo, a radio team for a long period of time, will be assisted by a string quartet.

The program of songs which they will render is announced to contain the following selections:

Shine On..... Schoolcraft
Beautiful Star..... Traditional
The Lass O' Kilmorie..... Sticks
Viking Song..... Coleridge-Taylor
Hog's Head..... Traditional
The Summer Moon..... Elliott
The Whompsie Love Lies Dreaming
The Old Rugged Cross..... Bernard

In the program of the Cities Service Concert Orchestra and the Cities Service Cavaliers to be radiocast through the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network, Friday evening, July 15, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Francis J. Lapina, harp soloist, will participate. The entire program has been arranged and will be directed by Rosario Bourdon.

The featured selection after the director's composition, "The Cities Service March," is the overture to Ambroise Thomas' bright opera, "Mignon," which contains themes and suggestions of melodies of delightful and simple charm. Another noteworthy number is "Madrigal," from Massenet's little known opera, "Le Cid." The title of the opera is taken from the Arabic words, El Seld (the Conqueror). Another feature of the program is the descriptive selection, "The Swan," by Saint-Saens, which is usually played as a cello solo with orchestral accompaniment.

The Cities Service Cavaliers, whose members are Leo O'Rourke, first tenor and pianist; Robert Stewart, second tenor; John Seagle, baritone, and Darrell Woodyard, bass, will sing "Crazy Words," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "Forsaken" and "I Don't Mind Being All Alone." The quartet will conclude with the familiar and popular, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," with an orchestral accompaniment.

This program will be radiocast by WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WJZ, Hartford; WGR, Buffalo; WFLA, Tampa; WABC, New York; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; WLW, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WOC, Davenport; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDAF, Kansas City; WGY, Schenectady; KVOO, Bristow, Okla.; WFAA, Dallas.

An inexpensive trip to California will be afforded listeners of the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network when the half-hour "Musical Miniature" is radiocast, Friday evening, July 15, through associated stations of the Red Network, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (8 o'clock, central day-

light saving time). The program is dedicated to the sun-kissed Pacific State, famous for its floral beauty. The presentation will be offered the radio audience by an orchestra, a male quartet and an alto soloist.

The selections in which they will be heard are as follows:

To Mission San Francisco..... Strickland
The Lamp in the West..... Parker
The Bell of San Gabriel..... Wenich
In a Monastery Garden..... Ketheby
Orchestra with male voices (refrain)
The Voice of the Chimes..... Luigini
Alto solo with male voices and orchestra
Angelus (from The Serenade)..... Herbert
Hog's Head..... Traditional
The Summer Moon..... Elliott
The Whompsie Love Lies Dreaming
The Old Rugged Cross..... Bernard

When the next program in the series entitled "Yesterthots" is radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company through the Blue Network at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday night, July 15, a radio period based on old-fashioned samplers will be heard.

Just as flowers are woven into these old-fashioned decorations, so is music utilized in the "Yesterthots" program, with the continuity running through the period representing the verses and other inscriptions which appear on the samplers.

A string ensemble under the direction of Hugo Mariani will present orchestral selections in tone with

the spirit of the program and a lyric soprano will be heard as soloist.

This program will be radiocast through WJZ, New York; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KWK, Chicago; WJR, Detroit.

Sam Herman, whose xylophone solos have rippled from millions of loudspeakers during the last two years, will be guest artist of the Philco hour to be radiocast through stations of the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday night, July 15. Mr. Herman will present two groups of xylophone solos, which will include two numbers played with four hammers instead of the regulation two.

Other solo selections will include a group by Lucien Schmidt, cellist, and the program will be further distinguished by selections from Gounod's opera "Faust," presented by the Philco Orchestra under the direction of Walter Haenschel.

"Pony Boy," a song hit which once swept the country and was sung, hummed and whistled in every part of the United States, but which most members of the radio audience have probably forgotten, will be included in the program of the Bon-Ladies and radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company through WJZ at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday night, July 15. Another old song, "Good-Bye Dolly Gray," will also be heard in this program, the balance of which will consist of the latest song hits sung in the personable manner which distinguishes this group of vocalists and comedians.

The members of the trio are Charles Kenney, James Whelan and Lou Noll.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1130)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Brown's orchestra.
7 News, baseball and financial summary.
7:15 Max Zides and his "uke"; Alice Kaumaler, pianist.
7:30 The Three Powers Brothers.
8 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise Adams, pianist.
9 Program by the Beacon Male Quartet, assisted by Marion Roberts Martin, contralto; Clara Sherman, accompanist.
10 Low's variety hour.
11 Correct time.
WBZA and WJL, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (980)
6 p. m.—Baseball; organ recital.
6:30 Don Ramsey's Radio Rodeo.
7 WJZ, "Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadow."
7:10 Baseball; Hotel Statler ensemble; Katherine Stang, violin; Helen Chapman, harp; Virginia Birnie, cello; Hazel McNamara, organ.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (530)
5 p. m.—"The Day in Pineau."
5:05 Live stock and meat report.

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WJZ, "Radiations."
WJZ, Gertrude Foster, soprano.
WJZ, Lewiston Stadium philharmonic concert.
Baseball; musical program.
Weather; Hamilton time.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 Radio chef and householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:30 Hamilton time.

WJZ, Boston, Mass. (530)
5 p. m.—"The Day in Pineau."
5:05 Live stock and meat report.

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6:30 Baseball; Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
6:55 Correct time; Shepard Colonial Dinner dance, Junior Sinfonians.
7:25 Baseball; weather.
7:30 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:50 "Joe and Bob" and their Motoring's Guide.
8 Elmer B. Hoffman, soprano; Jacques Hoffman, accompanist.
8:15 From Metropolitan Theater studio.
8:15 From the Metropolitan Theater: Overture; Paul Oscar Presentation; organ solo, Arthur Martel; Gene Rodemich and his "Met" Merry Makers.
10:15 News.
10:20 Elk's Dance Band.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. Garrison M. Day; Mabel Parke Friedman, soprano; "The Wonder Minute"; "The Household Art." Ann Page; "Fashion Hints," Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
12:35 Time signals and weather.
1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:29 Today's baseball game.
1:30 News.
1:35 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
2:10 From Braves Field, Boston, Braves Chicago Cubs; reported by Fred Hoey.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (470)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Lillian Norton, mezzo-soprano.
4:25 Al Morrison and his Merry-makers.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 News.
7:03 Highway bulletin.

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7:45 Blanche Pickering, pianist.
8 WEAF, "The Mountebanks," by the National Light Opera Company.
9 WEAF, Correct time; Cliequot Club cakelore.
10 WEAF, Indian music.
10:15 News.
10:20 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 K. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:30 The Friendly Maids.
10 Anne Bradford's half-hour for home makers; Woburn Quartet; "Tramping Over the Hillslope." Anne Bradford.

10:30 The Friendly Maids.
10:35 Caroline Calot shopping service.
11:30 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston farmers' produce market report.
2:30 The Weymouth "Pollyannas."
3 Nellie May Klier, readings.
3:15 The Rev. Harvey J. Moore.
3:45 Anna MacDonald, soprano.
WBRO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (750)
6 p. m.—"Pastorizing Our Milk Supply."

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)
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Turn of Politics in France Leaves Radicals in Dilemma

Party Alignment at Aube By-election Causes Radicals to Break Alliance With Socialists and Join Moderates—May Indicate Trend for Coming Election

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—Coming events cast their shadows before them, and it may well be that the French by-election in the Aube is indicative of the results of the French general election next year. It is widely agreed that the stability of French finances requires some measure of national union. When Radicals and Moderates fought each other, the franc fell to dangerously low levels, and it was only when Radicals and Moderates sank their differences that a monetary restoration became possible.

If next year's elections bring about another vital division of the parties, much of M. Poincaré's work may be undone. Moreover, the antagonism of Moderates and Radicals (it should always be remembered that the word Radical, as used in France, does not necessarily mean an Extremist, but rather a Liberal) encouraged the development of Communism.

Communist Vote Inflated

The Communist vote is largely fictitious, and is due to the quarrels of the more orthodox parties. The two orthodox parties in France may properly be described as the Moderates (or Nationalists) and the Radicals. The Radicals, it is true, include several groups; and the Moderates are not a homogeneous party, but are made up of groups which range from the Center to the Right. If they stand together they can govern the country in orderly fashion. But the Radicals in 1924, for electoral purposes, threw in their lot with the Socialists. The Socialists, with doctrines which are unacceptable to conventional politicians in the present state of civilization, pretended that they had abandoned temporarily the true Socialist doctrines. In fact, their ideals have not changed, and they are antagonistic to what they call the Bourgeois parties, namely the Radicals and Moderates. Yet, since the Radicals had accepted them as allies, they were comparatively tame for a time. Indeed, the Right Wing of the Socialist Party is still doubtful whether to accept the reformist methods of the Radicals, instead of the revolutionary methods of the Socialists proper. In practice, however, it was the Left Wing of the Socialists which had most power, and in an alliance of Radicals and Socialists against the Moderates it was the Socialist tail which wagged the dog.

Orthodox Government Difficult

Two inconveniences, which at first sight are contradictory, resulted from this situation. In the first place, Socialist propaganda and Socialist demands dominated the Radical party and made orthodox government difficult. In the second place, the Communists became the real party of opposition, since the Socialists were associated with the Radicals, and the Communists therefore rallied to their banner all the discontented elements of France. The voting strength of the Communists accordingly increased to a remarkable extent. Radicals were compelled, if they wanted the alliance to continue, to move further in the direction of Socialism, and the Socialists, in their turn, if they wished to protect themselves against the higher bids of the Communists, were compelled to move in the direction of the Communists.

When disaster was in sight the Radicals deserted the Socialists and joined forces with the Moderates. The Socialists went into opposition but were still not sufficiently in opposition to compete successfully with the Communists. The leaders of the various parties looked forward to the 1928 elections and the Radicals were still inclined to aim at a new alliance with the Socialists for electoral purposes.

Sudden Awakening

Then came a sudden awakening. In France a parliamentary candidate is not elected on the first ballot unless he obtains an absolute majority—that is to say, more than half of the total number of votes cast. When there are a number of candidates this is unlikely, and therefore there must be a second ballot. On the second ballot it is usual for those who are at the bottom of the poll to drop out, leaving the two leading candidates to fight it out between themselves. In the Aube, on the first ballot, the Communist candidate headed the poll with 15,500 votes, as against 14,500 votes for the Moderate. The Socialists obtained 8200 votes.

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A Roman Catholic obtained 6905 votes. The Radicals were, to all intents and purposes, at the bottom of the list with 6434 votes. It was a shock to find that the Communists were in a position to win on the second ballot.

The Socialists decided to support the Communists on the second ballot. The Radicals were perplexed. If they followed the example of the Socialists then a Communist would be elected. If, on the other hand, they elected the Moderate, the rupture of the 1924 alliance would be consummated and the prospects of a Radical-Socialist combination in 1928 would shrink. It was clear that the Radicals must be the determining factor. On one side Communists and Socialists had come together. On the other side Moderates and Clericals had come together. Between them stood the Radicals, and they had to make the choice between established social order and potential revolution.

Curious Dilemma
It was hard for them to decide. They thought wistfully of 1924, and they thought anxiously of 1928. It was precisely their inability to decide such questions of policy which had caused them to suffer losses as an organization. Three of their members were Ministers in the coalition cabinet of the National Union, but they had been unable to bring themselves to undertake the maintenance of the Union Nationale. They proclaimed themselves "foes of all reaction." They had a motto: "No enemies on the Left." But an alliance with the Socialists was in effect an alliance with the Communists, and a Communist victory in the Aube would tend to make the Communists supreme.

Not until the penultimate moment did the Radicals decide that they could not support Communism, and that they must support National Union. Literally on the last day, they called on their followers to vote for M. Bouhery, and against M. Flard. The result was that, contrary to Communist hopes, the Nationalist (Moderate) M. Bouhery was elected with 28,140 votes, and the Communist M. Flard with 25,030 votes (that is to say, the votes of the Socialists as well as the Communists) was defeated. Much may happen in the next nine months, but the huge Communist vote has so perturbed the Radicals that this by-election should be decisive, and instead of a Radical-Socialist alliance which prepares the way for Communist thievery will probably be some sort of Radical-Moderate alliance which will smash Communism as a political menace.

NEW COAL SEAMS
FOUND IN BRITAIN
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—British coal-owners continue to open new and profitable pits despite the depressed conditions of the industry as a whole, which in May had 211,000 workers unemployed. At Upton, an agricultural village nine miles from Doncaster, South Yorkshire, a new seam over nine feet thick has just been reached at a depth of 711 yards. An output of 35,000 tons per week from it is expected, and a colliery township is springing up to accommodate the families of the 5000 workers who are to be employed.

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LONDON—The growth in international telephony in Europe shows a rapid growth within the last two years, and all the chief towns of western or central Europe either are or shortly will be within talking reach of each other.

Some of the recent developments include the connection of the German underground system with those of Holland, Switzerland, Austria and France. Belgium and Czechoslovakia will shortly be linked up, and submarine cables have been laid between Germany and Denmark and Sweden. There are now available direct circuits, between Germany and Switzerland 13 new circuits, and 14 new circuits connecting with Belgium.

From Prague direct underground cable is in course of construction to Berlin, Budapest and Vienna, and the Prague-Paris line is completed. Overhead circuits are in service from Paris to Turin, Milan and Venice, and will shortly be operating also to Madrid, Barcelona, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin and Budapest.

When all the contemplated submarine cables have been laid, the Anglo-French cable will carry 100 simultaneous communications between Paris and London.

WILL STUDY AIRCRAFT NEEDS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14 (Special)—Protection of the public from "reckless aviators" and inspection of airplanes to insure their airworthiness are two of the major problems which will be considered by the recently formed Pennsylvania Aeronautic Commission when it meets this summer.

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Great Pageant of Scottish History to Be Held at Craigmillar Castle

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The old Castle of Craigmillar, near Edinburgh, will look down on stirring scenes this month when a great pageant of Scottish History is to be enacted in its precincts, many of the chief actors being direct descendants of the historical personages whom they represent. The King and Queen have intimated their intention of being present.

Craigmillar Castle lies to the south of Arthur's Seat. The ruin is one of the best preserved relics of the architecture and life of Scotland in medieval and more modern times. It stands high, commanding one of the fairest and most famous regions of the Scottish Lowlands.

The Castle has a history nearly as old as that of Holyrood itself, and is remarkable as being the only family mansion in Scotland systematically built in the style of fortification in use during the fifteenth century, though the history of the Castle begins in the dim unknown past.

It was a favorite resort of Mary, Queen of Scots, who used it as a country retreat.

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INQUIRY URGED INTO TRADE OF INDIAN PORTS

Bombay Merchants Are Dis-
turbed by Deflection of
Trade to State Ports

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—A deputation representing various important commercial interests in Bombay, headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, waited upon Sir Basil Blackett, finance member of the Government of India, and presented a memorial urging the immediate attention of the Government to the increasing deflection of trade from British Indian to Indian state ports.

The deputation stated that there must be some unknown attraction, such as the refund of import duties on goods at state ports, or breach of some important condition on which the port was allowed to work by the British Government, to account for the deflection of trade of late years in large volume. This was unfair to the taxpayer in British India, who was hit by such procedure in two directions. In the first place he lost the import duty which should legitimately go to British Indian revenues. Secondly, it made for an unjustifiably smaller turnover for merchants in British India which was bound to reflect on the British Indian exchequer, causing a serious loss of revenue to the Government. The memorialists, however, made it clear that "it is not our intention to ask the Government of India to disable such ports as may be carrying on their trade

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in the normal manner and with the standard of rectitude as in British Indian ports." The finance member, although he was not in a position to make any definite pronouncement on the matter, as negotiations were in progress with some of the native states concerned, assured the members of the deputation that the Government of India was determined to reach a satisfactory solution at the earliest possible moment, adding "things cannot go on as they are. The time has clearly arrived when the whole position in relation to customs duties on goods entering British India through state ports must be reconsidered."

PIPE MILLS AT 45 PER CENT
PITTSBURGH, July 14—Pipe mills are operating at 45 per cent of capacity. Standard full-weight merchant-pipe orders are holding up well, but casing and tube business is dull. Humble Pipe Line Company has completed plans for 35 miles of eight-inch line from Yates field in Texas.

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FROM the day the sale originated in the mind of John Wanamaker, in 1890, it has steadily improved . . . and steadily been imitated. It has sent fine furniture to every State in the Union . . . to many other countries . . . from China on one side the world to Norway on the other.

It has made countless homes more comfortable, more livable. It has brought furniture of distinction within the reach of people who wanted that good sort of furniture, but did not believe they could afford it.

Now, with 37 years behind it, the new sale is open . . . greater than any of its famous predecessors . . . offering even better furniture now . . . yet offering it at the lowest prices since the war!

Here is furniture for homes of all types . . . from the cozy, intimate city apartment to the huge mansion in the country.

Yet this furniture . . . at lowest prices since the war . . . shows notable economies during the August Sale . . . bright little tags tell an interesting story to everybody who is making a new home . . . or remarking the old.

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| Bedroom sets, | \$170 to \$2,250 | Poster beds, | \$32 to \$178 |
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| Living Room sets, | \$205 to \$1,117 | Chairs, | \$18.75 to \$302 |
| Reed sets, | \$56.25 to \$331 | Hair mattresses, | \$34 to \$68 |
| Decks, secretaries, spinets, | \$27 to \$1,390 | Cotton mattresses, | \$16 |
| Cabinets, | \$20 to \$375 | Box springs, | \$29 to \$46 |
| Book cases, | \$16.50 to \$113 | Feather Pillows, | \$4.40 to \$5.70 |

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK

Rayon Cannot Supplant Silk or Wool, Textile Expert Asserts

Newly Developed Fabric Has Many Uses and Advantages, but Must Be Well Cared For, E. R. Schwarz of M. I. T. Explains

Rayon will never be substituted, in the strict sense of the word, for wool, cotton and silk, according to E. R. Schwarz, textile expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He discounts the idea of rayon being a successful substitute for silk in anything except appearance. He feels that the capacity for rayon fabrics transmitting and diffusing ultra-violet light rays is not likely to lead to any revolutionary developments.

Mr. Schwarz explained that rayon is made by one of four processes, of which three give the same product chemically, and the fourth, a different substance with different properties. He says that the first three forms are hydrated cellulose, while the other one is cellulose acetate. The latter is called celanese.

Peculiar Properties

Mr. Schwarz is now engaged in research work on rayon. In his investigations he includes a study of scope. In this way a powerful microscope, in this way he is arriving at the reason for some of the peculiar properties of the materials. It is characteristic of cotton that each fiber naturally looks like a corkscrew, having as many as 300 turns in it to the inch. When yarn is made up from these fibers it holds together because of the fact that these corkscrew formations interlock one with another. It is in this property that cotton obtains its wide usefulness. Wool, on the other hand, is kinky like hair, and has on each fiber a coating of three-cornered scales. These scales interlock with each other when the fibers are made into yarn, giving it firmness.

Rayon on the other hand is a perfectly smooth thread. Its irregularities run only lengthwise, in the strand, and this is of little value for it does not help to hold the thread in place. Rayon is not cellular, as are plant and animal fibers, but is more homogeneous and slippery. A feature about rayon that is not true of ordinary fibers is that a strand of rayon can be made as long as one cares to make it, whereas plant and animal strands have limited lengths. The reason for this is that in the making of all forms of rayon, a vis-

cous liquid is forced through little holes in an inverted revolving sieve called a spinnerette. The liquid coagulates in the bath into which it is forced and becomes a solid thread. Of course it is possible to force the viscous liquid for an indefinite time through a hole in the spinnerette, making a strand of indefinite length. One of the most significant pieces of research now being carried on at Technology is the X-ray analysis of rayon. Through this means the material is being studied and more of its properties learned.

Directions For Washing

Rayon, says Mr. Schwarz, is essentially a vegetable material. A corresponding synthetic material has been made by the A. D. Little Company out of gelatine, but it has been found that this is not commercially an economical process. A study of the tensile strength and elasticity of rayon at different stages of wetness and dryness has afforded some illuminating conclusions. Since the rayon is made on the basis of this study the following precautions to be observed in laundering the material. In washing or laundering rayon, use a mild soap, boil carefully, if it is desirable, but avoid placing a strain on it while it is being hung in a wind, either must not be rubbed, wrung out, nor stretched while wet. In drying the material, small articles may be hung on a line, but large pieces should not be dried on a line. They ought not to be hung in a wind, either. Wherever it is possible, rayon fabrics ought to be dried flat.

A further precaution which Mr. Schwarz emphasizes is to iron rayon lightly. When ironing rayon, the material should not be pulled or strained while the iron is drying it out.

Although rayon may be made up to be indistinguishable from silk and wool, it is not a substitute for them. Its different properties do not permit it to be substituted in place of silk and wool in the same kind of fabrics. It has less tensile strength, less elasticity, and less natural holding power in the form of ordinary yarns than silk and wool. Rayon requires a treatment and use all of its own.

"EL" TO REPAY CITIES \$60,000

Reserve Fund Is Restored and Business Increased, Manager Reports

Restoration of the reserve fund of \$1,000,000 and provision for a further payment of \$60,000 to the cities and towns contributing to the 1919 assessment, were announced yesterday by Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, as the outstanding features of the completion of the ninth year of the operation of the system under state control.

This repayment will bring the total paid back to the cities and towns to \$1,785,000.31, and includes besides this month's repayment, \$517,186.45 repaid in July, 1926; \$114,557.82 in July, 1925; \$20,581.33 in July, 1924, and \$22,904.46 in July of last year.

According to Mr. Dana, the total number of revenue passengers carried on the company's lines during the 12 months ended June 30, 1927, was 371,893,575, as against a total of 368,932,079 during 1925-26, a gain of 2,961,496 passengers. This large increase is attributable in considerable measure, Mr. Dana said, to the several new 6-cent fare lines, or "local fare lines," as the company calls them, installed during the year.

Figures of the kind on the local fare lines for an 11-month period show that up to May 31, 1926, 52,815,512 passengers were carried, while for an 11-month period this year, ending on the same date, the number carried was 54,794,768.

All-Night Banking Offered Depositors

Device Adopted at Lawrence Gives Self-Service Aid to Business Men

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 14 (Special)—The Bay State National Bank has established a 24-hour depositing system, the first of its kind to be introduced to the people of the city and suburbs. The device by which the system operates is located in the street corner of the bank building, and is attracting considerable interest, not only from the depositors but from the people who frequent the building on other business.

The new service is entirely automatic, and comprises apparatus that centers about a heavy brass revolving wheel, hollowed on one side and connected with the burglar-proof vault by a direct line of heavy iron chute construction. Depositors in possession of the necessary key to start the apparatus in motion are able to open the rotary entrance, make their deposit which causes the machine to deliver the money automatically.

Experts state that the apparatus is absolutely safe and any efforts to force it open means that the rotary entrance will lock tighter, making it impossible to tamper with the revolving drum. The device makes it possible for business men to deposit money at any hour, and does away with the necessity of holding large sums of money in their possession until the bank opens for business.

Campaign of Safety Education Is Planned by Automobile Club

Co-operation of All Civic Organizations Asked in Movement to Encourage Fullest Use of Playgrounds as Place of Safety for Children

The safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club, acting with the Massachusetts Safety Council to devise means of added public education for protection on the highways, voted at a meeting today to urge every social, fraternal, military and business organization in Greater Boston to join in a concerted effort to improve the safety of the highways.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting at which all the leading organizations of Greater Boston will be asked to send representatives. The committee would like to organize a speakers' bureau at once, made up of well known, public spirited men who will stump the city in an attempt to bring forcibly to the attention of both motorists and pedestrians the necessity of greater caution.

This plan is collateral with the sentiment of a campaign begun by the Massachusetts Safety Council, whereby a valuable silver trophy, given by Governor Fuller, will be awarded to the city or town making the most conspicuous advance in the promotion of highway safety for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1927.

Children Especially Considered Already 60 cities and towns have entered the contest, the number divided into three classes, according to their size, with a prize for each group in addition to the Governor's Trophy. Emphasis is placed upon the safety of children. It is held that greater carelessness where children are concerned is necessary in the summer months because of the unusually long play hours. Mothers are urged to send children to public playgrounds in their vicinity if there is no suitable place for them to play at home, and in any event to keep them away from the highways as much as possible.

It is pointed out that every well trained playground supervisor of today does far more than teach games and sports, and that an important part of his or her work is to act as a protector for the younger children and to instruct their charges how to care for themselves when not on the playground. Every school teacher who is keeping up with her profession accepts the fact that education is required to meet the pedestrian traffic problems of a modern city or town.

The Massachusetts Safety Council is happy in having some of the material used in its campaign contributed by children themselves. Edward



Gardeners of the City of Boston Spend More Than Usual Care Devising a Floral Piece in the Public Garden to Celebrate the Triumph of Lindbergh and His Plane.

Glass Made Long Ago in Vermont Is Especial Hobby of Collectors

Bottles and Globes Produced on Shores of Lake Dunmore Are Both Clear and Beautiful—Notable Collection at Brandon

BRANDON, Vt., July 14 (Special)—To the lovers of the antique, Lake Dunmore glass has more than a passing appeal. For one reason, it is scarce, and another, it is beautiful. There is little of the crude about it, none of the imperfections of the wares of many of the early makers entering into the material produced on the shores of Lake Dunmore and at East Middlebury.

One of the most interesting collections of this early glass is owned by Mrs. J. T. Harris of Brandon, who has been many years in assembling it. One of the prize pieces of the lot is a "hurricane globe," rare from the factory of any glassmaker, but doubly so from the early Vermont factory. The piece stands about 18 inches high and is a marvel of grace. The purpose of this piece of glass was to shelter a candle from the wind. This was found in a cottage on Lake Dunmore and for various vicissitudes of time.

"Witch Globes" for Fishing Another interesting piece of glass is a "witch globe" which Mrs. Harris says was not put to such formidable use as the name would indicate. Some of these "witch globes" were of plain glass while others were colored. They were made so that it was possible to anchor them to fish lines and the angler could more easily tell when he had a "bite." Some of these globes were used as dish covers.

According to collectors, the Vermont glass is as fine in texture as any early American glass, and many have declared that the Lake Dunmore factory produced the finest glass made in the country. What much of the early glass was irregular in outline, filled with a multitude of bubbles and airholes, the glass made at Lake Dunmore was free from these imperfections and the designs were graceful and symmetrical.

The Harris home has a multitude of other treasures, examples of Vermont furniture, rugs, Indian and Paisley shawls and other beautiful things of bygone days. One of the shawls is most unusual, being Indian and all embroidered, the various pieces being carefully stitched together in a sort of a mosaic effect, none of the pieces being regular in outline. The border of this piece is of especial beauty and the whole is a rarity in itself.

Mrs. Harris has made a hobby of antique furniture and especially of that produced in Vermont. She declares that while much of the early American furniture was not graceful in its outlines, that found in this state is invariably beautiful.

QUINCY MAN TO HEAD SCHOOL CUSTODIANS NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 14 (AP)—In the only contest on the ballot, Frederick C. Cahoon, Quincy, was elected president of the Massachusetts Public School Custodians' Association just before the close of its annual convention here yesterday. He defeated Robert Case, Springfield, retiring head of the organization's benefit association, 67 to 35.

Thomas M. Keegan, Lowell, was named president of the benefit group which held its session before the convention. Other officers elected were John H. Murphy, New Bedford, vice-president; John F. Carr, Cambridge, secretary; Thomas E. Bunyon, Cambridge, treasurer.

MAINE SCOTTISH RITE OFFICERS ARE ELECTED AUGUSTA, Me., July 14—Harry R. Virgin of Portland was elected to the post of commander-in-chief of the Maine Council of Deliberation, Scottish Rite Masonry, at the annual meeting yesterday in the Masonic Temple.

Other officers elected were Frederick W. Adams of Bangor, grand first lieutenant; Charles K. Tilden of Hallowell, grand second lieutenant; Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, grand minister of state; Albert M. Spear of Augusta, grand chancellor. The Rev. Ashley A. Smith of Bangor, grand prior; Fred C. Tolman of Portland, grand treasurer; Charles B. Davis of Portland, grand secretary; Edward F. Merrill of Skowhegan, grand master of ceremonies; Frank H. Reddon of Portland, grand hospitalier; Edwin N. Miller of Bangor, grand senechal; Dana S. Williams of Lewiston, grand standard bearer; Converse E. Leach of Portland, grand captain of the guard; and Lemuel D. Hazelwood of Augusta, grand sentinel.

First Overseas, Now on Land

DEALERS' MILK PRICE INCREASED ONE CENT

An increase of 1 cent in the price of milk to Boston dealers, effective July 15, was announced today by the New England Milk Producers' Association. This makes the wholesale price of milk 9 cents a quart.

Officials of the association explained that the increase is due to a shortening of the supply and that while the increase usually is made on the first of July, seasonal conditions this year enabled the association to extend the rate for an additional two weeks.

While retail dealers usually follow the N. E. M. P. A. officials' summer increase with a similar increase, it could not be learned today whether Boston dealers contemplated an advance in prices.

At the Whiting Milk Company's office in Charlestown, Charles F. Whiting, president of the company, said today, "I have no comment to make at the present time on what action may be taken." Executives at the H. P. Hood & Sons Company said that an official statement regarding a change in prices would be forthcoming soon.

ACTIVE HARVARD MAN TURNS TO NEW FIELDS

J. W. D. Seymour, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, entered into his new duties as secretary of the F. B. O. Pictures Corporation in New York this week. Mr. Seymour, who graduated from the college in 1917, has been active in a variety of positions on the campus since 1921. Besides serving as secretary of the Alumni Association, he has been a director of the Alumni Bulletin, a weekly publication. He has also served as secretary of the overseers' committee on relations with the alumni, and as secretary of President Lowell's committee on speakers from the university.

Three years ago a new office was created and Mr. Seymour was made secretary of alumni affairs. Along with this work he has directed the Harvard University publicity bureau, which serves as the source of information for those wishing to publish matters concerning the university.

MEDFORD GASOLINE STATION PROTESTED

An appeal from the action of the board of aldermen of Medford in granting a permit to operate a gasoline filling station on Salem Street in Medford was heard yesterday by George G. Neal, State Fire Marshal. The protest was made by John H. Bonney, chairman of the Medford Citizens' Committee, and by Fred Martin, promoter of the tunnel, announced that construction work would commence in the fall and that the tunnel will be completed within two years.

The tunnel as planned will have a 24-foot roadway accommodating three lines of traffic with a capacity of 1250 vehicles an hour. It is also planned to have public buses use the tube.

POLISH OFFICER TO BE LIBERATED

MOSCOW, July 14—Significant of the improvement in the Russo-Polish crisis is the settlement reached today on the incident with regard to the detention of the Polish Lieutenant Yanni. This officer was arrested on the frontier on the night following the Volokoff's assassination. The charge of espionage against him is now withdrawn, and he will be released Friday.

Polish aviators who came down near Minsk have already been liberated and their airplanes returned to Poland. The Polish ambassador, Stanislaw Patek, whose attitude throughout has been one of reconciliation, despite sharp passages in his conversations with Georgi Tchitcherine, is expected to return Saturday or Sunday, presumably bringing an answer to Mr. Litvinoff's note.

ROME FLIGHT PILOT CHOSEN NEW YORK (AP)—Lloyd Beraud has announced that his companion on the proposed non-stop flight to Rome will be John Dewitt Hill, a comrade of the night air mail between New York and Cleveland. Beraud and Hill will take turns piloting and navigating and Beraud will have complete charge of the radio.

UTILIZING COTTON TO BEAUTIFY BOXES

Mrs. Rogers Assists Two Industries by Proposal

LOWELL, Mass., July 14 (Special)—Overlooking no opportunity to call attention to Lowell manufactured textile products, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress, made a suggestion to a concern in this city which resulted in samples of candy boxes being covered with cotton cloth. An effort will be made to have confectionery concerns use such boxes for candy going out of the city.

It is believed that if the boxes are properly inscribed and made attractive that they will give publicity to the excellent cotton cloth manufactured in Lowell. Mrs. Rogers plans to have a number of these boxes made for her own use in making gifts of candy.

The sample boxes already delivered to the Member of Congress are in three distinct colors, white, yellow and green. In one style the box is entirely covered with the cotton cloth and this style particularly appeals to Mrs. Rogers.

REICH CABINET PASSES DRAFT OF SCHOOL BILL

Two Ministers Stress Adherence to Maintenance of Undenominational Schools

By Wireless

BERLIN, July 14—The Cabinet, after a lengthy discussion, has passed the draft of the Schools Bill in the main unanimously. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and Dr. Curtius of the German People's Party, however, declaring that their standpoint in favor of undenominational schools was unchanged. The draft now comes before the Reichstag's next session, its success is probable, although not without a sharp conflict all parties from the Social Democrats to the Protestant Nationalists, opposing the Center.

Feeling is particularly strong in Baden and Hesse, where undenominational schools are the rule, and those provinces, according to the bill, also come under the jurisdiction of confessional schools. The full contents of the bill, which have hitherto been withheld, will be published this week, when all will be made clear.

The passing of the Nationalist bill for protective taxes upon important foodstuffs is causing intense dissatisfaction in all circles except the agrarians. Not only will sugar, potatoes and pork become dearer, but bread, the weight of the rye loaf, Germans' staple food, being reduced 80 grammes, or an average increase of the workman's family cost of living of 1.25 marks weekly, which is a serious difference at the present low wages.

BORINGS FOR TUNNEL BEGINS IN CANADA

DETROIT, Mich., July 14 (Special)—The first step in the construction of the proposed Detroit-Windsor vehicular tunnel has been taken with commencement of borings on the Canadian side. Fred Martin, promoter of the tunnel, announced that construction work would commence in the fall and that the tunnel will be completed within two years.

The tunnel as planned will have a 24-foot roadway accommodating three lines of traffic with a capacity of 1250 vehicles an hour. It is also planned to have public buses use the tube.

Rare Specimens Are Acquired by Museum of Natural History

Gifts and Purchases Add to Collections Found of Great Interest by Boston Visitors—Scope Now Limited to New England

Believing that a considerable percentage of summer visitors coming to Boston during July and August desire to inspect notable acquisitions at the Boston Museum of Natural History, founded in 1830 as an outgrowth of the Linnaean Society of Boston and counted now among the great museums of its kind in the world, Edward Wigglesworth, director, today announced certain gifts and purchases of geology and mineralogy which are considered important additions in this department.

An extraordinary fine specimen of purpurite, from Newry, Me., a mineral hitherto represented in the museum only by very small fragments, has been purchased from W. D. Nevel. A specimen of graptolite, not previously represented in the collection, and known to have been found only in a very small section of New Hampshire, was donated by Prof. Charles Palache. Still other specimens have been received from W. Muller, Jose M. Tristan, R. W. Hill, H. M. Irish and Leonard Carrier.

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The present building of the museum, on Berkeley Street between Newbury and Boylston Streets, was erected in 1863. This building, while housing one of the greatest collections in the country is inadequate to

STATE ADVISED TO FORMULATE AVIATION POLICY

Assistant Naval Secretary Urges Establishment of Adequate Flying Fields

The state special commission on aviation today made public a letter which it has received from Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics and former professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been invited to give the commission the benefit of his views and experience on the problems before it.

The letter follows: "I shall be very much pleased to lend any assistance in my power to the work of the Aircraft Commission concerning which you write. The Commission will deal so largely with matters with which I was intimately concerned in their inception that I naturally feel a particular interest in the outcome of its deliberations. It might be possible for me to consult with the members on the occasion of one of my visits to Boston, or, failing that, I shall be glad to give my opinion on any specific questions on which you may desire to ask."

"Aside from the obvious necessity of clarifying the somewhat amorphous status of the Boston airport, it seems to me of the utmost importance that there should be a definite policy for encouraging the development of other fields throughout the Commonwealth, that there should be action bringing the State Aircraft Law (in which I feel a particular interest as having been largely responsible for its draft in its present form) into complete accordance with the Federal Air Regulations, so that an interstate traveler will have no legal problems to worry over when he crosses the state line, and that, collateral to the development of additional landing fields already mentioned, there should be a definite effort to secure the marking of railroad stations and other prominent buildings in all communities with the name of the city or town. I can write with some feeling on this subject, having flown from Schenectady to Boston two weeks ago when for a brief time I was completely lost, and were anxiously endeavoring with questionable success to identify towns over which we passed."

"The problem of maritime aviation should also receive special consideration, for Massachusetts with its long and deeply indented coastline, its numerous popular summer resorts and its wealth of lakes and great ponds offers an exceptional opportunity for the development of marine flying in commerce and sport."

"I shall hope to hear from you further. I am likely to be in Boston on Saturday and Sunday of this week, and if there is any specific point that you care to take up with me, I shall be glad if you will telephone me. The committee expects to confer with Mr. Warner over the week-end."

CHARGES OF TAXPAYER UNDER INVESTIGATION

Investigation into the charges made by Otis Emerson Dunham, Boston candy manufacturer, in connection with the collection of income taxes, in which Mr. Dunham asserted that he had complied with the law, is being conducted by Hubert U. Thompson, acting United States Attorney, and Thomas W. White, Collector of Internal Revenue, for this district.

The Federal Court yesterday continued its order issued last week on petition of Mr. Dunham restraining the collector from seizing the property of the plaintiff to satisfy certain additional Federal income tax assessments and penalties amounting to more than \$400,000. At the same time the plaintiff is under orders from the court not to dispose of any of his assets until the matter is adjusted.

Rare Specimens Are Acquired by Museum of Natural History

Gifts and Purchases Add to Collections Found of Great Interest by Boston Visitors—Scope Now Limited to New England

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GLOUCESTER COUNCIL REJECTS PARK OFFER

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 14—Rejection of the offer of Col. John W. Prentiss of "Blighty," Eastern Point, to give part of the old Eastern Point Golf Links, some 17 acres, as a public parking place, was decided upon last night by the Municipal Council by a vote of 4 to 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANS ITS PART AT BENNINGTON

Study Is Being Made of Localities Figuring in Revolutionary Event

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 14 (Special)—An investigation of localities in this vicinity made memorable by the participation of Gen. John Stark and New Hampshire men at the Battle of Bennington, is to be made by Harry B. Cilley and G. W. Brown of Manchester, N. H., both members of the commission appointed by Governor Spaulding to carry out an act of the recent New Hampshire Legislature to perpetuate the memory of the Revolutionary figure. Mr. Brown is also historian of the Manchester Historical Society.

The members of the commission went to Mt. Anthony Road and stood on the spot where General Stark and his New Hampshire men made camp for five days awaiting developments of the attempt of General Burgoyne to seize the supplies at the Continental storehouse.

The commission has in view the erection of three markers in honor of General Stark and his men; one on Mt. Anthony Road, another on the battlefield at Wallomac and the third on the battlefield at Saratoga. Inasmuch as the observance of the Saratoga Sesquicentennial is not to take place until October, plans for the erection of the third marker have not taken definite shape. The markers to be placed at the Mt. Anthony Road site and on the battlefield at Wallomac are now being made and some of the details for the exercises of dedication have already been outlined.

Marker on Mt. Anthony Road

According to the commissioners, the marker on Mt. Anthony road will consist of a boulder of New Hampshire granite bearing a large bronze tablet. The decorations of the tablet will be a reproduction of the Betsy Ross flag in the center, flanked by two seals of the State of New Hampshire and the dates 1777-1927. The tablet will be suitably inscribed. For dedication exercises, the commission proposes a formal procession by Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire and an address by George H. Moses (R.), Senator of that State. Governor Spaulding has already notified members of his staff that he will desire their presence at Keene, N. H., Aug. 15, prepared to go to Bennington for the dedication of the marker and to take part in the parade in Bennington on the following day. The commissioners have been instructed to report to Governor Spaulding as to the results of their Bennington visit.

John Spargo of Bennington, president of the Bennington Sesquicentennial commission, has announced that two additional markers are to be erected during the next few weeks and dedicated during the celebration. One is at North Bennington, marking the site of Seth Warner's house and will be erected by the Connecticut and Massachusetts societies of the Sons of the American Revolution. The second is to be erected by the New Hampshire Historical Society on what is known as the Dimmock stand.

Dedication of Five Tablets
This makes a total of five markers to be dedicated during the celebration. The new Historical Museum at Old Bennington will be opened during the Sesquicentennial. While the building is completed, the interior fixtures have not been installed so that the permanent exhibit will not be open to the public for several months. The trustees of the building have, however, authorized its temporary use for a loan exhibit which will be under the management of the Bennington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The exhibit will be open from Aug. 13 to 16. The display will comprise Bennington pottery, historical pictures, a collection of historical documents, relics and old furniture. No article will be placed on exhibition which has not some connection with historic persons or events in Bennington or the State of Vermont.

LOWELL TO ENLARGE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Mayor Seeks Co-operation of Labor and Employees

LOWELL, Mass., July 14 (Special)—In an effort to provide as many places as possible for people of the city out of work, Mayor Thomas J. Corbett arranged for the removal to a new location of the Municipal Employment Bureau and to have it enlarged. The mayor has instructed the superintendent of buildings to relocate the bureau in another part of City Hall. Manufacturers and all employers of labor have been urged by the chief executive to place their vacancies with the bureau and he has given notice that all those seeking positions should make their desires known.

"During the last six months," he said "the unemployment problem has given me much concern and I regret that the many other city problems make it difficult for me to give the time and attention that such matters deserve. However, I feel that by placing the employment bureau in a larger office on the ground floor of City Hall, and with all agencies co-operating, better service and more assistance will be rendered those who seek work as well as those who want workers."

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
HOLDENESS, N. H., July 14—Ora A. Brown announced his candidacy for Governor of New Hampshire in 1928 yesterday at a luncheon at which he was the host at the Aquam Hotel in Holden. The guests were officials of the executive department of the State Government. At an executive session following the luncheon the officials formulated policies for the coming campaign.

Perkins School for Blind Affords All-Around Training

Boys and Girls at Watertown Institution Receive Every Opportunity to Prepare Themselves for Active Trade and Arts Careers

During the school year which has just closed 320 persons were registered at Perkins Institution and School for the Blind at Watertown. On Oct. 1 last those registered were 312, or five more than on the same date in the previous year.

This number included 78 boys, 87 girls in the upper school, 56 boys and 54 girls in the lower school, 14 teachers and officers and 23 adults in the workshop at South Boston. During the year 51 others were admitted and 43 discharged. Edward E. Allen, director, states that because of greater understanding the number of blind has not been on the increase for some years.

Boarding and Day School
Mr. Allen says that Perkins Institution is an incorporated boarding and day school for children and youth who cannot obtain either at home or at public day schools the all-around training they need. In outward respects the school is much like most private boarding schools. Its academic year and vacations are of the same duration as theirs. It employs as large a proportion of teachers and instructs in even more branches. It gives far more attention to music than any other school not an academy of music.

The current expense account for each pupil is \$800 a year, nearly half of which goes into "instruction," Mr. Allen says. Except in a few instances, neither the pupils nor their parents pay tuition. The states which send them do this. The charge is only \$400 a pupil, the school's endowment enabling it to make this small charge. Every chance is given the pupils to make some financial return, however, through light house work and other forms of contribution effort which the school considers a constructive part of its training next best to the division of the students and teachers into small family groups for living purposes.

These groups are the more natural and normal in that the teachers and those taught are thrown together there much in the manner of the small select boarding schools. **Many Cultural Lectures**
Mr. Allen adds that there are few schools which give their pupils as many opportunities as Perkins does to listen to lectures, and talks of a cultural nature and to the best concerts of a musical city; and that there are few residential schools in the country where the pupils can be said to pay as much attention to the education for which they are sent.

The pupils make work their major pursuit, but they play a great deal in the open air, and they exercise in a gymnasium and swimming pool. They contest in inter-cottage field sports, they have little clubs and societies; they dance, debate, give plays, celebrate the holidays, go out

lecturing, writing, entertaining, investigating social conditions, home teaching among the adult blind, operating telephone exchanges, teaching school, teaching music, church organ playing, singing, playing for dances, composing music, piano tuning, practicing law and preaching.

Twenty-two states, Hawaii and Porto Rico, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Holland and Spain have sent students to Perkins to be trained to teach the blind. An important feature of the work is a liaison officer who spends part of her time at the school getting acquainted with the pupils, their histories and school activities, and remainder, particularly during the vacation periods, calling at the homes of the pupils and former pupils, and on others needing just such instruction and care as the school at Watertown aims to give.

Francis Henry Appleton is president of Perkins Institution; William L. Richardson, vice-president; Albert Thorndike, treasurer, and Edward E. Allen, secretary.

Homelike Woodland Dwelling
Houses Park Police in Fells
Nestling against the shoulder of Pine Hill in the Middlesex Fells Reservation and facing the shaded and winding banks of Intervale Brook is the Middlesex Fells Police Station looking more like a cozy summer cottage than the headquarters house of state guardians of the law.

Reposeful as the pretty stucco house in the woods appears to passing motorists, it is the official home of Capt. Edward M. Woods, Lieut. John H. Connolly and a force of 28 patrolmen who do much to maintain the feeling of peace and restfulness which surrounds Bear Hill, Spot Pond and the rest of the reservation.

Captain Woods and his men are responsible to the state for the quietude of 3000 acres of hill, dale, woodland and mountain-like gorges as well as 500 acres of water. This little force for the preservation of nature's sanctuary in the park tract in Medford, Winchester and Stoneham mounts 10 motorcycle men and two horsemen.

Thirty-two miles of park boulevards and 80 miles of carriage roads and bridle paths are patrolled by Captain Woods and his men. This includes far more than seeing to it that automobilists keep their pace within the winding, tree-tunnels of the

Metropolitan Police Against a Sylvan Background in the Middlesex Fells



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT POLICE, FELLSWAY DIVISION

Homelike Woodland Dwelling Houses Park Police in Fells

Barracks of Troop of 30 Men Who Keep Peace in Middlesex Reservation and Neighboring Parkways Resemble Summer Cottage in Hills

Nestling against the shoulder of Pine Hill in the Middlesex Fells Reservation and facing the shaded and winding banks of Intervale Brook is the Middlesex Fells Police Station looking more like a cozy summer cottage than the headquarters house of state guardians of the law.

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Summer Home—and Winter, Too—of Park Police



METROPOLITAN DISTRICT POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN FELLSWAY, MEDFORD

freely into the town, to church and on visits, and in general lead much the life of any well-regulated home school. The departments of instruction, which in aim are primarily foundational are the kindergarten and the grades up through senior high schools; the usual English branches with typewriting and expression are taught much as in any school. For those who do not go on to high school the manual training early becomes pre-vocational and even vocational. For those who do the pre-vocational studies begin somewhat later. The only departments which are definitely vocational or may be so pursued are those teaching certain manual processes or occupations: handcrafts, practice housework, piano tuning, poultry keeping, piano and voice teaching and school teaching.

Succeeded in Undertakings
After leaving school by far the greater number of the pupils succeed in their undertakings, Mr. Allen states. Some use music as a stepping-stone to business; others chair-resting as supplementary to piano-tuning. Other occupations engaged in are hand-assembling in factories and warerooms, conducting lunch stand or store, ticketing, wrapping, inspecting, selling, office typewriting, making household articles, serving as mothers' helpers, poultry keeping,

the boulevards and avoid the carriage roads and the bridle paths for which the Middlesex Fells are sought. About three score family and party picnics were held there on Independence Day, and as many more on Bunker Hill Day, while Sundays find the wooded fastnesses of the reservation peopled by thousands of city dwellers who have fled the cement sidewalks and the crowded public parks.

The boulevards of Middlesex Fells Reservation are only a part of Captain Woods' official bailiwick. His men are stationed also in the Lynn Fells Parkway, Mystic Valley Parkway, Alewife Brook Parkway and Woburn Parkway.

Within the homelike house in the woods all is neatness and dispatch. The hardwood floors are waxed, polished and kept clean. The offices of the captain and lieutenant are businesslike. The front office is nearly as much like that of a trust company as it is a regular police station.

VOTERS INVITED TO GIVE OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

voted by the Governor. Repeal measures have been placed before the voters and rejected in Nebraska in 1919 and again in 1922, in Montana in 1920, in South Dakota in 1920, in Washington, Arizona, Ohio. The voters of Maine will participate in a referendum on a repeal this fall.

Several states, however, are combining the best features of both the convention and primary systems, with good results. In this way they believe they are remedying one of the chief defects of the direct primary—that it destroys party responsibility and fails to provide an effective means for party compromise and consultation. Colorado has a system whereby any candidate who receives 10 per cent or more of the votes of the convention delegates has his name go on the primary ballot. In South Dakota by a "propositional plan," the major parties prepare their slate of choices and any candidate may oppose the slate at the primaries.

The joint special committee on election laws consists of Senators Henry L. Kincaid of Quincy, chairman, and Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, and Representatives Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, vice-chairman, Lyman A. Hodgson of Somerville, Martha N. Brooks of Gloucester, Edward J. Kelley of Worcester and Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River.

Tables Give Comparisons
Following is a comparison of the Massachusetts election vote, with total number of registered voters from 1911 to 1926, inclusive:

| Year | Law | Vote | Voters | P.C. |
|------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1911 | 113,322 | 182,892 | 284,443 | 72.25 |
| 1912 | 97,456 | 190,165 | 277,822 | 69.08 |
| 1913 | 106,265 | 174,470 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1914 | 125,710 | 182,892 | 277,822 | 69.08 |
| 1915 | 132,521 | 177,697 | 254,524 | 66.18 |
| 1916 | 115,244 | 181,052 | 266,266 | 66.18 |
| 1917 | 106,856 | 182,892 | 277,822 | 69.08 |
| 1918 | 85,429 | 160,928 | 246,367 | 61.27 |
| 1919 | 120,151 | 179,307 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1920 | 188,216 | 174,470 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1921 | 229,548 | 179,307 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1922 | 289,548 | 179,307 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1923 | 289,548 | 179,307 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1924 | 289,548 | 179,307 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1925 | 289,548 | 179,307 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
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Average percent of election vote to total number of registered voters 75.53

*Biennial elections went into effect in Massachusetts in 1920.

This table compares the Massachusetts primary vote with the election since the adoption of the direct primary, 1911 to 1926, inclusive:

| Year | Law | Vote | Voters | P.C. |
|------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1911 | 68,200 | 182,892 | 284,443 | 72.25 |
| 1912 | 57,456 | 190,165 | 277,822 | 69.08 |
| 1913 | 66,265 | 174,470 | 259,290 | 66.18 |
| 1914 | 75,710 | 182,892 | 277,822 | 69.08 |
| 1915 | 82,521 | 177,697 | 254,524 | 66.18 |
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Average percent of primary vote to election vote—37.44.

*Total primary vote, 1913, includes 7453 Progressive Party votes.

*Total primary vote, 1914, includes 224 Progressive Party votes.

*Total primary vote, 1915, includes 10 Progressive Party votes.

*Biennial elections went into effect in Massachusetts in 1920.

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Rare Volumes in 108 Tongues Contained in Mission Library

Large Collection Including Bibles and Other Works Written for Natives of Many Lands Is Moved to New Quarters in Cambridge

Nearly 3000 selected books, written in 108 languages and dialects, which are the property of the American Board of Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon Street, were being turned over temporarily today to the keeping of the Andover-Harvard Theological Library, Cambridge, until the American Board acquires adequate library space of its own to safely house these valuable volumes. Until now they have been kept in a section of the Congregational Library, but the growing demands of a constantly increasing library make the space used by these older editions needed for expansion.

All of the books in this unusual collection, which includes 900 Bibles in many tongues—none of which are duplicates—together with 61 American Indian translations and hundreds of stories, hymn books, religious tracts, textbooks and dictionaries, were either written or translated by missionaries of the American Board. A little later duplicates of some of this collection will be sent to the Harvard Library.

Ten Indian Languages
Among the books written for the American Indians are titles in 10 different languages. These are the product, for the most part, of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, the missionary to the Indians who began his work in 1837. Among his works were hymns and grammars, but his outstanding literary achievement was the compiling of a dictionary of the Dakota language—a tongue never before reduced to writing. Other books in the various Indian tongues were recently sold by the American Board of the North American Indian Museum in New York City.

To the uninitiated this array of big, little and medium-sized books in their quaint and worn bindings and their strange letterings, is overwhelming, but a hurried glance at a title here and there reveals editions in Tamil, Sanskrit, Japanese, Hawaiian, Chinese, Bohemian, Greek, Bulgarian, Turkish, Syriac, Arabic, Spanish, Armenian, Kurdish, Zulu, Umbundu, the languages of the Micronesian Islands, and a maze of impossible-sounding names which represent the dialects of many countries.

Children's books with odd initial letters and crude illustrations are found in the collection. That book for children, famous in the seventies, "Peep of Day," appears in six languages: Ojibway, Marshallese, Marshall Island, Chinese, Tamil and Myingone.

Ancient Armenian Hymnal
Noteworthy samples of the many unusual books here found are "Blind Hymns," a sermon preached by an Armenian pastor in the early days of the Turkish mission, which was translated into Chinese by Chauncey Goodrich, a famous American Board missionary to China who has written many hymns in Chinese. "Pastor Hsi of China," the life of a Chinese minister, was translated into Turkish and Armenian. Side by side with these volumes stands the first three chapters of St. John printed in raised type for the Arabic blind.

The most outstanding volume seems to be an original copy of a hymn book in an old Armenian dialect. This book, written in 1553 by a priest of the church of St. Elias, was presented in 1836 to Dr. Augustus Walker, who was an American Board missionary to Syria in the '50s. This volume, nearly 350 years old, is roughly bound in dark brown, hand-tooled leather and is laboriously printed, with crude illuminated script which still glows brightly. At the front and back of the book are parchment pages covered with what Dr. Walker has noted as "the very earliest Armenian, and several centuries old." Dr. Walker's widow returned to America with her four children and established a home for missionaries' children, which has since developed into the Walker Missionary Home at Abundant.

From Versatile Linguists
The works of many American Board missionaries who distinguished themselves in literary, linguistic and diplomatic lines are included in this library. One of these authors is Dr. S. Welles Williams, Sinologist and diplomat, who after 24 years with the American Board, was appointed secretary and interpreter to the United States Legation in Peking, China. His Syllabic Dictionary (in Chinese) is considered one of his greatest language achievements, and this volume is one of those being transferred to Cambridge.

Another American Board author and missionary who served in diplomatic circles was Chester Holcombe, who became interpreter and secretary to the United States Legation at Peking in 1871 and later acting Minister for several years.

The ability to preach fluently in German, Italian, French, Spanish, Turkish and English belonged to William G. Schaffner, another missionary who translated the Bible into Hebrew, Spanish and Turkish. Dr. Schaffner was a missionary of the American Board for 46 years. His books are among those treasured by the board.

Another, whose books are in this collection, is Dr. Elias Riggs, who served the American Board in Turkey for many years, and who wrote grammars, translations, and hymns in modern Armenian, Turkish

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Art in Vacation Time

By ELEANOR COLBY

I SURELY am glad to see all of you boys and girls here in our little studio, and I appreciate your having left these camps in Wisconsin, Maine, Colorado and almost every other state in the Union, and those thousands of touring cars in which you are taking summer motor trips from anywhere to everywhere, to gather here for another chat.

Are you doing any art work during your summer vacation? Marion of Michigan replies a bit wistfully, "I love to draw, but I never have any time to do it. There isn't a single thing to draw here, for I live on a farm." Marion, I am surprised, for I happen to live in Michigan myself, and I am absolutely full of delightfully interesting things to draw. As for farms being poor places for inspiration, where did Rosa Bonheur and Millet, and Breton and Carl Akeley and a thousand other artists go to sketch and paint? You and model it out under the open sky? They studied farm animals, farm people, farm landscapes—anything and everything out of doors. Those berry pickers out in your own berry patch are just as picturesque as the peasants that Millet painted on his famous canvases. There are sketches all around you just waiting to be put on paper by you.

"The statue," Buenoretto said, "doth wait. Thrilled in the stone for me to emancipate." "The poem," said the poet, "wanders free, till I betray it to captivity."

Ned of Nebraska says that the fellows in his camp are only allowed so much space, so he could not take the fine sketching kit that his Uncle Frank gave him last Christmas. Winifred of Wisconsin says that she took her oil paints to their little summer cottage last year, and had wet sticky beginnings of sketches stuck up all around, and some of them blew down and caused a lot of trouble. Her pet white poodle did his famous romping-lick on a sketch of a blue lake with a red boat in the foreground, and "he looked as Sousa's 'Stars and Stripes Forever' would sound if played by a cheap jazz orchestra."

Of course I am sorry that you cannot have those fine paint boxes with you, but some of the best sketches of great artists are those that they dashed off with a bit of crayon or a common pencil on a scrap of paper, for artists do not always lug around an easel, a sketching umbrella, a camp stool, a palette and a painting kit. They carry most of their equipment in a trained hand, eyes schooled to beauty, and a working imagination.

A Fountain Pen as a Sketching Tool
Let me tell you of a tool that lends itself in quite an astonishing way

to sketching. It is your fountain pen. Equipped with this, a bottle of fountain pen ink, a little water in a saucer, and a small rag, and you have a complete summer sketching equipment. Small letter paper does finely. Dip the paper in water, lay it on a smooth surface, and sop up most of the water with a cloth, and then quickly put in the soft cloud effects with a wee bit of damp rag which has a little ink to gray it. Any large mass of water or land may be laid in by the same method while the paper is moist. When your background is dry, do your regular pen-and-ink sketching, softening the desired spots as you work. The tip of your finger dampened slightly is a fine tool for quick touches, and small sketches are best at the outset.

The humble potato may be cleverly cut into wee animals and other odd shapes, and really lovely things may be carved from white soap. You and model it out under the open sky? They studied farm animals, farm people, farm landscapes—anything and everything out of doors. Those berry pickers out in your own berry patch are just as picturesque as the peasants that Millet painted on his famous canvases. There are sketches all around you just waiting to be put on paper by you.

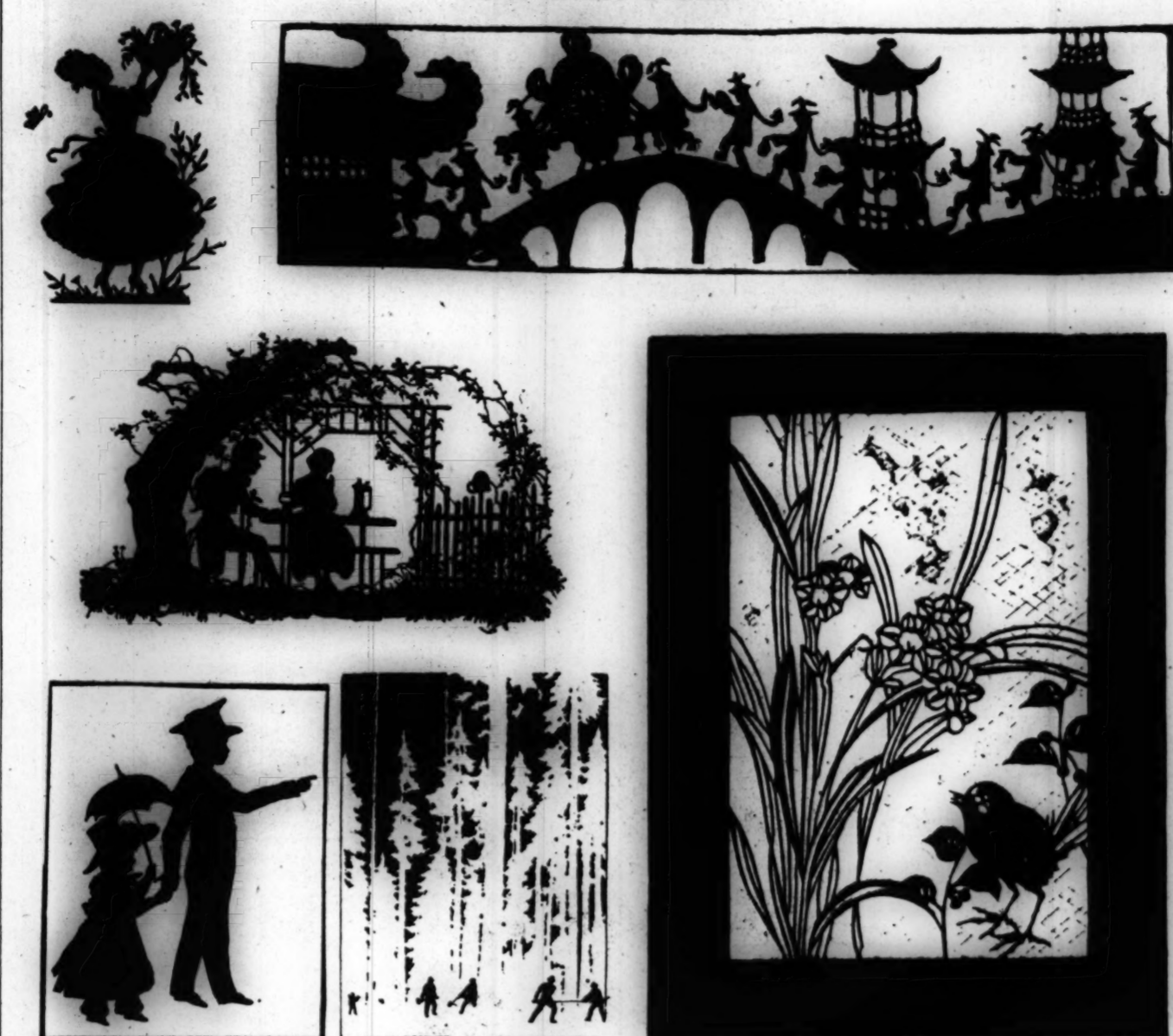
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Our Little Studio



Upper Right—Frau Lotte Reiniger's illustration of Aladdin and His Princess and Their Wedding Procession; Upper Left and Center—These Illustrations Are Reproduced From Postals, but the Originals Were Done With Scissors by Skillful German Silhouette Artists; Lower Left—Edouard's Children in the Quaint Costumes of These Days; Middle—Clipped From a Clever Advertising Book; Right—A Japanese Stencil Showing the Fine Detail and Delicate Cutting of the Orient.

He cut portraits of almost all of the ruling monarchs of the old world before coming to America in 1839, and while in the United States he cut portraits of six Presidents and many authors, lawyers, statesmen and society folk. He delighted in cutting portraits of little children and even found in the poor little waifs and old beggar women of the streets fine subjects for his skillful fingers. His own children have come down through the years in shadow portraits in the quaint costumes of their day.

Since Edouard's time there have been many famous silhouette artists. Baron Scottford, an American, won his fame when King Edward, who had seen some of his work at an American exhibition in London, visited his studio in London and had a silhouette of himself made. "Young man," said the royal patron, "you have made me look like the King." "Yes, you really do resemble the King quite a bit," said the young artist. When Scottford learned that it really was the King who had been his model, he was greatly surprised, but it was a very fortunate incident for him, as his studio from that time on was patronized by more members of European nobility than had ever posed for any artist since the days of Edouard.

Collecting Samples
There are many successful German silhouette artists. Wilhelm Dietrich is perhaps the best-known through his wonderful illustrations, and recently a German woman, Frau Lotte Reiniger, has done some clever illustrations telling the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp with her skillful scissors. Gustave Walter who has lived his trade in shadow-world folk in New York City was a student of the Royal Academy in Stockholm. I have heard some one say that he works with tiny scissors with exquisitely fine blades four inches long, and that he had used those same magic scissors for 16 years.

Hans Christian Andersen, Queen Victoria, Napoleon, Charles Dana Gibson and countless others have found entertainment in cutting scissors pictures. The finest and most exquisite cutting that I have ever seen is shown in the stencils cut by Japanese artists. They are so delicate that a film of hair like a delicate web is used to reinforce them.

You cannot expect to become skillful overnight, for like every other thing that people do, scissor art requires practice, but you will find it interesting, and many of you may acquire great proficiency if you

are willing to put time and effort into it.
Better begin by trying to cut simple shapes of common objects around you. The mug you drink from at camp mess, shapes of weeds and grasses, the profile of the tent seen in shadow against the sunset, the rabbit that has grown so tame that he is called the camp mascot, and perhaps a little later, the way

you look when you receive a letter from home.

Make a collection of silhouettes from papers and magazines. They are used a great deal in advertising. Now when you go back to your summer vacation, see what you can get out of it along the line of increased observation, more skill, and greater ability to enjoy the things right near at hand.

Phyllis on Eagle Mountain
By ALTA H. SEYMOUR

Part III
"I MAKES me ashamed of the way I practice my piano lessons when I see Polly go at that ukulele," said Phyllis one evening at supper. "Honestly, Mother, I don't believe you'll hear me complaining about practicing next winter."

Mrs. Clarkson looked at Phyllis with mischief in her eyes, as she said quietly, "I'm certainly glad we came up this summer."
"So am I!" said Mr. Clarkson, with energy. "Polly has given us two ballads that I never saw in print before, and the music with them. I must go home and check these up with Professor Norton. New material of this kind is more valuable than any one but a research worker can realize. I wish we could take this Polly-girl home with us and let her go to school!"

"She would like to go back to her aunt's at Sand Creek if she could," said Phyllis.
"Mrs. Ladd has given that school book and other supplies," said Mrs. Clarkson. "It is a good school, and Polly would be much happier up here than she would be down in the valley, as it would be near home, and among her own people. I wish we could help her arrange matters so that she could go. Do you know what's keeping her, Phyllis?"

"I think it's money," said Phyllis, who had been taken deeply into Polly's confidence. "It wouldn't take much, but her father had to buy a new house, and that seemed to take the surplus money."
"I wonder if we couldn't arrange to pay it," said Mr. Clarkson. "Polly has done a good deal for us, making our summer pleasant and helping me with my thesis!"

Phyllis shook her head. "I thought of that and hinted around to see what Polly and Granny would think, but they wouldn't listen to the idea. Granny said she guessed Polly wasn't going to take money for singing 'ditties' to anyone who had been as good to her as I had, and Polly wouldn't hear of it either."

The Kents Visit the Clarksons
"While Father is away I'll go up to the cabin with you," said Mrs. Clarkson. "Between us we ought to be able to think up some way of helping."

Mrs. Clarkson paid the promised visit the day after her husband went, and secured a delighted promise from Granny that she and Polly would spend the next day with the Clarksons. "I can see now why Phyllis likes to come here so well," said Mrs. Clarkson, as she rose to go.
"Hitt hasn't a patch" on how well we like to have her," said Granny, looking well pleased.
"Have you thought of any way we

can help?" demanded Phyllis eagerly, as she and her mother walked down the trail together.
"Well, yes, I have an idea. I want to get a letter off to Father tonight. Do you care to walk down the mountain with me to mail it?"
"Will you tell me what's in the letter?" countered Phyllis laughingly.
"Not just yet—wait till Father comes home. There may be surprises," said her mother, shaking her head gayly.

The next day was a red-letter day for both the Kents and the Clarksons. Granny examined Mrs. Clarkson's household arrangements with frank wonder. "And kin ye really cook vittles on that?" she demanded in an awestruck tone, when she saw Mrs. Clarkson put the potatoes on the kerosene stove and light the fire.

"Never in my life seen anything like hit," she murmured.
In the sitting room, Phyllis and Polly were looking at books, and Phyllis felt a little catch in her throat as she saw the loving, respectful way in which Polly touched the volumes. "At school we had some books, and I read them all over and over," said Polly. "I never did get to do all the reading I wanted to, did you?"

Phyllis thought of the well-stocked library in her own home, of the high school and public libraries to which she had access, and made a sudden resolve. "Let's do some reading together the rest of the summer!" she said impulsively. "Have you read 'Little Women'?" Polly shook her head. "Let's start with that, then," said Phyllis with satisfaction. "Shall I read aloud?"

Guests Arrive
Polly nodded, her eyes shining with pleasure, and the morning flew by all too quickly for the girls. There was time for more reading in the afternoon, and as the guests were about to leave, Phyllis saw Polly looking wistfully at a book. It was one of Phyllis's favorites; but she held it out quickly, saying, "Polly you take this home to keep."

"To keep?" cried Polly, looking almost incredulous.
"Phyllis nodded. 'I want you to have it, Polly, dear,' she said. Polly drew a deep breath, and her eyes shone, and though she couldn't say

a word, Phyllis was well-satisfied. "Wasn't it a pleasant day, Mother?" she asked, when the guests were gone.
"Yes, it surely was, and I think they enjoyed it as much as we did. I never saw anyone look so happy as Polly did when you gave her that book."

"It made me pretty happy, too," said Phyllis, "though it was one of my most cherished possessions."
"I believe I hear wheels!" said Mrs. Clarkson suddenly. "I wonder if father is coming home a little sooner than he had planned." The two hurried out on the porch, and soon the wagon came in sight.

"Oh, mother!" cried Phyllis joyously. "Oh, what a wonderful surprise!" For in the wagon sat Mr. Clarkson and the driver sat Jane and Nancy. Phyllis dashed down the steps and greeted her guests cordially.
"Your mother planned it before you went away," Jane explained gayly. "She said if it could be arranged, she thought it would be fun for all of us."

"You are to keep us well away from the cabin while your father is working, so we won't interrupt the thesis," added Nancy. "And we are to stay for two whole weeks."
Mr. Clarkson's New Position
Supper was a merry meal, with everybody starting to talk at once, and then stopping short to "give the other fellow a chance," as Jane said.

"Professor Norton was very much pleased with the new material I had to offer," Mr. Clarkson told them. He paused, and from the pleased look in his eyes Phyllis knew he had good news. "We went over the thesis together, and he spoke very favorably of it and mentioned getting it published. He said, too, that next year they will be looking for a new man to take Professor Bobbitt's place, and asked me if I would be interested in the position!"

"Oh, Father!" cried Phyllis, and ran around the table to give him a hug.
Mrs. Clarkson's eyes were shining, too, though she only said, "That's splendid!"
"And now there was some mystery about this trip," began Phyllis.

"Oh, about the rugs?" said Mrs. Clarkson, and Phyllis looked up in amazement.
"Well, I went around to those interior decorators you spoke of, and

they are keen about the idea," said Mr. Clarkson.
"What rugs? What decorators?" demanded Phyllis.

Mrs. Clarkson laughed. "Well, when I saw the hooked rugs Granny and Polly were making, I was pretty sure they would find a ready market in the city, so I wrote that letter telling Father about these and asking him to go around and see one or two interior decorators I know."

"They are eager to get them, and will pay good prices," said Mr. Clarkson.
"Hooray!" cried Phyllis. "That solves Polly's school problem! She's made a good many rugs, I know. I can hardly wait till tomorrow to tell her about this."

"And you'll take us with you?" pleaded Nancy.
"I surely will!" promised Phyllis.

Polly was a little shy at first, but Jane was so jolly and Nancy so kind and pleasant that soon the four were chattering away like old friends.

"Oh, Polly, I've got the best news for you!" cried Phyllis. She turned to Granny, who was working at her rug frame, and said gayly, "Granny, would you care to sell that rug?"
"Eh, I'll sell hit right enough, but 'd' you buy hit?" returned Granny.

"When Father was in the city he found out that some people there would like to buy them," said Phyllis. "They would pay at least \$5 for the small ones, and \$10 for the large ones."

"A look of uncomprehending amazement spread over Granny's face as she stared at the girls.
"Oh, Phyllis, is it really true?" cried Polly.
"It really is!" said Phyllis.

"Oh, Granny, then I can sell my rug and go to Sand Creek to school this winter!" cried Polly. "And you can sell yours and buy some of the pretty things you want and we can make more—and Oh!" Polly drew a deep breath and stood very still, wishing she knew how to express her delight and gratitude.

A Novel Entertainment
Phyllis understood this, and said casually, "Yes, isn't it splendid! I know a good way to celebrate. Won't you get down the ukulele and sing and do that pretty dance for us?" Polly flushed and hesitated, and Phyllis said reassuringly, "Nancy and Jane would love to see it."

Jane and Nancy nodded eagerly, and Polly went across the room and took down the ukulele, feeling that she could hardly refuse such a simple request coming from her beloved Phyllis, especially after the news she had just brought.

The girls watched, and listened eagerly, and when she stopped, Jane cried, "Polly, will you teach us that dance?"
Polly nodded, and Granny murmured, "Hit's a pretty dance. I used to do it." She was still wondering if she was dreaming as she looked from the hooked rug to Phyllis. She was thinking happily that she would buy a dress something like the one Mrs. Clarkson wore. Phyllis could tell her how to get it, she felt sure.

"Girls, we have a stunt for the sophomore party!" cried Jane. "It will be the most original stunt any one could wish for. We'll do just what Polly has been doing now, and she will teach us some more songs and dances, maybe. We can practice and get it all ready while we are here."

"Of course I will," said Polly. She looked at the ukulele a bit wistfully. "You'll be wanting this, I expect, to practice with."
"No, I'll never want that any more," said Phyllis. "I am going to leave that with you. Nancy brought hers and we can practice with that."

"You are going to give me this, too?" cried Polly. "Oh, Phyllis, I can't take it. You have given me so much already."
"What I've given you isn't a 'patch' in what you've given me," said Phyllis merrily, though her eyes were very earnest. "You've helped Father's thesis and the sophomore party stunt, and have certainly helped make me enjoy my summer on Eagle Mountain. Why, I don't know what I would have done without you!"

(The End)
Who Was She?
The person described in the biographical sketch published July 7 was—Kate Greenaway.

Answer to puzzle published July 7.
OPAL
POLE
ALOE
LEEK

Current Events

National Education Association

THE sixty-fifth annual convention of the National Education Association was held in Seattle, Wash., beginning July 5, with about 10,000 members present. Francis G. Blair of Illinois, president, laid emphasis on the fact that the teacher is the most important part of the American educational system and that as he fits himself to be "friend," then "leader" and finally "instructor," the more influence he will have with his pupils for the more will they like and respect him. As salaries become larger and positions more lasting—less a part of politics—the teacher will be left more free to study and improve and become more a part of the community in which he lives.

Besides discussion of the welfare of the 500,000 teachers in America, the need for a Federal Department was talked over. It was felt that with just one bureau provided for teaching 25,000,000 girls and boys there was no allowance made for individual differences. There is no exact information about schools which may be given out generally. The association feels with the establishment of a bureau of education local school boards may look after the interests of their pupils and teachers better; they would be in a position to find out how to spend their money more wisely, for from a central bureau they would be able to learn about school plants, taxation, equipment, curriculum—all the things they need to know in order to run a successful school.

The importance of visual education of factors outside the schoolroom was also pointed out. There are many exhibitions, pictures, films, trade and travel pamphlets, historical documents, outdoor museums, excursions to fields and parks and forests which are playing their part in educating the scholar. The knowledge which girls and boys gain from these things is made use of later in the schoolroom in various talks and exhibitions which the pupils arrange themselves, with the help of their teacher.

A Dredger with a Diesel Engine

The Diesel engine has taken the place of the steam engine in many of the ships. It has been found that a motor-driven ship can be run economically, for the engine doesn't take up much room, doesn't require much fuel, doesn't need many repairs and also doesn't need many men to run it. Automobile engineers feel that the motorcars of the future may be Diesel-driven for the fuel used is an oil of a crude kind which yields many miles to the gallon.

And now Vienna has just launched on the Danube River a new kind of dredger which Austrian engineers think will have an important bearing on dredging work. The dredger is driven and operated by two Diesel engines which supply the electricity which, in turn, operates the bucket chain. Mud is raised from the bottom of the river at a very small cost; the sand and stones are separated and emptied through chutes into two barges. The new dredger cost \$115,000 and can raise 250 cubic meters of sand and stone an hour, at a cost of 1.5 cents a cubic meter, almost 3 cents less than it cost to raise mud before.

The Busy Buzzy Bee

Wild flower sweets dipping,
Swift dodging and dipping,
Over the green mountain meadows you fly.
Wandering zigzagger,
Quite often you stagger
So loaded with sweets as you sail past up high!
Murmuring and mumbling
While drowsily tumbling
Into and out of the fragrant flower bells,
You search through each noon-
And sun-dreamy June-time
All blooms that are brightening
The fair mountain dells.
Then after long roaming
How fleet you fly, homing
Straight to cliff-cavern or hole in
The high tree!

A toll-haunted singer—
A constant sweats bringer—
A busy, a buzzy, a zigzagging bee!
Oscar H. Roemer.

Your Child

Is anything more important than the problem of managing children? Many parents have learned that nothing is more helpful in developing happy, tractable and active children than reading. But what shall our children read? They cannot now choose for themselves. Yet what they choose later on will be determined largely by what we provide for them now.

My BOOKHOUSE is the fundamental reading every child ought to have. It is the work of one who is a mother, as well as an author and educator. Every selection has met these tests: (1) Is it happy? (2) Is it interesting? (3) Is its influence sound? Indexed in several ways, one of the most valuable being an index which finds stories according to their ethical theme.

Write for free booklet, "Right Reading for Children," addressing THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, Dept. M-77, 360 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

My BOOKHOUSE

6 Volumes 2648 Pages 601 Titles 216 Authors

The MAIL BAG

Queensbury, Yorks, Eng.
Dear Editor:
I have been going to write to the Mail Bag for a long time to tell you how I like it. We get the Monitor once a week and I always try to get Monday's or Thursday's because they have the children's pages in them.

I like the Mail Bag and Current Events, and also the serial stories, Sundial and Sunset Stories. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for about five years now and I like it very much. In school we play tennis and netball.

I am 14 years old and should like to correspond with some girl of my own age in America or any other foreign country, especially a Camp Fire girl, as I should like to know about it. I am very fond of books and like English literature very much.

We live on a mountain and have a lovely view of the hills for miles round from the front of the house and in winter we get a lot of snow.
Margaret N.
Green Bay, Wisconsin
Dear Editor:
I believe that I am the first one to write to the Mail Bag from Green Bay. This is a very beautiful and historic city. I live right across the street from the old Fort Howard hospital which was built in 1816. It is now used as a residence. The old building stood outside the stockade.

I would like to correspond with some girl about my own age from Germany or any other country. I am 14.
Ruth H.
Blue Island, Ill.
Dear Editor:
I have been reading the Mail Bag and I thought I would like to become a member. I think it is so interesting for children from all parts of the world to correspond. I am very grateful to my mother for taking the Monitor because we are such good friends. It helps me so much with my studies!

I am 13. I would like to correspond with a girl that lives in any part of the world, especially with some one in France.
Elinor P.
Adams, Mass.
Dear Editor:
I wish to thank you for making it possible for me to gain so many new friends. I have received letters from both Germany and China, but none from Scotland, although I would love to get a letter from that country.

The state flower of Massachusetts is the goldenrod. Adams is situated at the foot of Greylock which is the highest point in the State. It is 3535 feet high. A 40-foot tower is on the top and from it you can see for miles about the countryside.
Edith D.
Rochester, N. Y.
Dear Editor:
The Monitor gives me such pleasure in reading it that I decided to become a member. I like the story "Jeanie's Music Lesson" as I am very interested in that subject; also, the

The Adventures of Waddles



"SAY, WADDLES," SAID THE GUINER-HEN, "I SEE YOU MENTION NOW AND THEN THE BARN YARD FOWLS BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, BUT DO NOT SPEAK OF ME AT ALL."

"YOUR VOICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, MISS G. YOU NEED SAY 'I' NO HELP FROM ME."

SO PLEASED WAS SHE WITH MY REMARK SHE SANG AND SANG TILL ALMOST DARK.

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Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

STEEL STILL LEADS MARKET IN ACTIVITY

Higher Prices Are Attained by Both Industrial and Rail Issues

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Continued to work in the opening of the stock market today, under leadership of high grade rails and industrial issues.

United States Steel opened at 124 1/2, up 1/2, and the highest since 124 1/2, made the 40 cent stock dividend. Louisville & Nashville advanced 1 1/2 to 149 1/2, a new high, and Peoria & Eastern moved up fractionally, also to a new top.

United States Steel again assumed a position as market leader, quickly extending its gain to more than a point. The improvement in the steel industry naturally imparted confidence to operators for the advance, and the large reinvestment demand and continued ease in the money market.

Several industrials and specialties were bid up sharply, notably Case Threshing Machine up 4, Continental Insurance up 1/4, and Air Reduction up 1/4, all to new highs for the year.

Byers and Matheson Alkali quickly gained 3/4 and 2 1/4 points respectively, while a long list of stocks improved yesterday's closing prices by a point to a point and a half.

SUI Further Gains

Motors were represented by strength of General Motors and Ford Trucks, active in the early trading.

One of the early spots was the Houston Oil, which dropped 1/4 at the outset.

Foreign exchange showed irregular, demand sterling held steady around \$4.85, and French franc above \$91 cents.

More varied buying activity in the market as the conviction grew in outside circles that the line of least resistance for the time being is up.

Recent laggards shot up fast, particularly Studebaker and the shipping.

Good prospects in the northwest were associated with a revival of heavy buying of the farm implement group, new peaks were little difficulty, including several of the merger gossip.

Attention on call loans was continued at the recent 4 percent rate.

Bonds Continue Drift

Although prices displayed a firm trend, today's bond market duplicated the recent session in dullness. Continued easy money rates and the presence of the large reinvestment and desultory effect on the market, although inquiry for covered bonds, all material has been improving since the first of the month.

July new issues thus far have been in relatively small amount, but not especially numerous, thus giving the market an opportunity to clear away some of the undigested surplus of new issues.

High grade mortgages were again firm, what little activity was centered in such issues was caused by Western Pacific and a few others. The foreign group was given a firm, some attention was given to Australian government 5s, and one or two South American bonds.

Irregularity characterized the Government group, with trading on a limited scale.

HAWAII LEADING WORLD IN OUTPUT OF PINEAPPLES

HONOLULU, July 14—More pineapples are produced in Hawaii reports the world together. After the United States and Canada are the principal markets for the canned fruit, the trade is being extended gradually to European and other remote countries.

At this time the 13 large pineapple canning plants are in operation until the middle of September. The middle of June, and the period of production is in December. It is estimated that the total pineapple pack of 1927 will be valued at more than \$25,000,000.

Next to the United States, the markets are the large Straits Settlements. The fruit is canned in Hawaii, but the industry is so small that it has no appreciable effect upon the market. The growing of pineapples in Africa, Formosa and the West Indies, but the planters here have no fear that any serious competition to the industry here will be created.

At this time the Hawaiian group of islands devoted to growing pineapples. According to a survey that was made of the several islands a total of approximately 100,000 acres is capable of producing the fruit.

IRON AND STEEL MARKETS IMPROVE

The Iron Trade Review says: The iron and steel markets have been interrupted for the month, and for some factors bookings in the first half of July will exceed those of the first half of June.

Production and consumption are at a low level, it is generally believed, and a month may elapse before the industry hits its accustomed pace.

Pig iron is more active in the important market centers but prices, while still subject to pressure, are planning. Demand for plates, steel and bars is not so active as that for delay in bringing out the products.

Car is causing many prospective buyers of low-priced cars to hesitate, and automotive specifications for steel have not developed the expected improvement. The building outlook, as reflected in structural steel and reinforcing bar business, has taken on a brighter hue for the fall.

CANADIAN BOND SALES SET RECORD

Exceeding the previous month's total by \$3,000,000, the Canadian bond sales reached the mark of \$40,000,000 in June when the total was \$37,000,000, according to the Montreal Times.

This year's total is \$23,000,000 higher than last year, and is \$2,000,000 in advance of 1925.

Placings of the large Canadian bond during June were the principal factor in the increase in the total.

In the first six months of this year the total of new Canadian financings amounted to \$27,218,000 as compared with \$22,065,743 during the same period last year, and with \$22,522,588 in the first six months of 1913.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Symbol | High | Low | July 14 | July 13 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 Adm. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Adv. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Can. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Tel. & Tel. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Wire & Cable | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Express | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Ice | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Lumber | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Oil | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Paper | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Rubber | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Sugar | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Tea | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Tobacco | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Wool | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Zinc | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Lead | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Copper | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Nickel | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Tin | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Silver | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Gold | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Platinum | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Palladium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Iridium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Rhodium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Osmium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Selenium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Tellurium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Vanadium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Chromium | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Manganese | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
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| 100 Am. Radio | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Television | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Motion Picture | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Book | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Paper | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Ink | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Pen | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Pencil | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
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| 100 Am. Ruler | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

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(Continued)

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New York

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New York

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New York

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

BUSINESS HANDICAPS
Boston Post: An authority upon
upon finance says that the United
States will never again see the wild
booms and panics that were once
so common. Although this may
prove too bold a prophecy, it does
look as though American business
had gained real stability and had
learned how to avoid unnecessary
upheavals.
There are other weaknesses of
American business that need cor-
rection. And who can doubt that
they will be corrected? Seasonal
unemployment should be eradicated.
Overproduction, leading to over-
downs, with men out of work, unable
to buy what has been over-produced,
is another patent absurdity. The
brains that have made American
business such an unprecedented
affair can remedy these and other
difficulties which prevent civiliza-
tion being the great thing that it
might be.

A BRITISH "RAH RAH"
Detroit News: Until a few weeks
ago the English universities had no
college yells. Then Exeter, having
heard a few American yells some-
where or other, decided to have one.
This has caused the London corre-
spondent of the Manchester Guardian
considerable agony. "Dishearten-
ing," he calls it; "these juvenile
babbling-cries." He is sure that Eng-
lish undergraduates can show ap-
preciation for their school "without
having recourse to the incompre-
hensible publicity methods of the
Middle West."
One is inclined to smile at this
staid British opinion—until one dis-
covers that the yell adopted by
Exeter University is as follows:
"Delafar, spragafar, kinofar, ew-
ara, poy, poy, poy and the Coll!"
Oh, sugar! Oh, sugar! Oh, sugar!
and learn from our Middle West, as
well as from our North, South, East
and Far West, what a real college
yell sounds like.

THE MONITOR READER

1. Where is June 21 the shortest
day in the year?—*World's Press.*
2. Why is it rather unfortunate for
the comet that it comes at this
time?—*World's Press.*
3. What is the "bane of the Ameri-
can collegiate system"?—*What*
They Say.
4. What musical instrument's cen-
tenary has Belgium just cele-
brated?—*Editorial.*
5. What is the railways' attitude to-
ward air traffic?—*Editorial.*
6. What is the corollary of Govern-
ment control of liquor?—*Random*
Ramblings.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

CLEMENCE DANE: "If I knew a
couple of hard-up children who
were getting married, I shouldn't
give them fish-knives or a radio
set. I should give them two sub-
scriptions to some morning
newspaper."

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL: "We
enjoy our work because we feel
that it is worth doing, and it is
worth doing because in some
form it will endure."

C. STEPHEN: "The handwriting
of the rising generation is al-
ways deteriorating."

A Thought for Today

TRUE repentance
also involves re-
form.—*Hosea Ballou*

In Lighter Vein

WHY THEY CANCELED
Traveler: "Is this air line
safe?"
Booking Agent: "It's the safest
on earth."

—Passing Show
Johnny: "Mother, is that a white
animal with black stripes, or a black
animal with white stripes?"

THE TENDERFOOT
"Chief," asked a visitor in Fort
Mink, "can you tell me where I
buy some of those Indian bead-
work?"
"I got mine from a mail-order
house in Rochester, New York."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LENIENT
Page boys at a big London ho-
tel are never allowed to put their
hands into their pockets. No such
restriction is placed on the guests.
—*Passing Show.*

ON THE STREET
"What were you in Wall Street,
a bull or a bear?"
"Neither—a goat."

A NEW BRAND
Teacher: "What is an oyster?"
Pupil: "A fish that is built like
a nut."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Needs of the Flooded Districts

THE fact that the New York Times was one of the many papers which were disinclined to regard an extra session of Congress as at all likely to contribute to the assistance of the sufferers from the Mississippi flood, gives additional importance to the very graphic stories of disaster in the flooded district which it is printing. Its correspondent, L. C. Speers, is obviously going into the very heart of the devastated district. His dispatches come from such little-known towns as Melville, La., and McGehee, Ark. He is not establishing himself in the large towns which have suffered little, and waiting for reports to come in from the country districts, but is obviously going direct to spots where the river has done its worst.

His stories are graphic in their description of the damage done, the loss incurred, and the poverty which is staring the people in the face. But he is in no sense emotional. He does not strive for sentimental effect. Indeed, he lightens up his story with occasional references to the buoyancy of the people, and especially the joyousness of the children disporting themselves in the flooded streets. Nor does he attempt to score a point against the Administration for refusing to call an extra session, or for hesitating to promise these suffering people anything more than liberal credits. In his story of Monday he describes the utter devastation of the Sugar Bowl. Perhaps this description may be taken as typical of the whole:

In this part of the country the highway is buried for miles under water from three to ten feet deep. Just what has happened to it will not be known until the recession comes, and all signs are that that happy day is still a long way off.

From the depot one gets a striking panoramic view of the Melville desolation. Over there is the new high school, a fine two-story red brick structure. To the roofs of the first floor it is clogged with mud and sand.

There are three churches. They stand like islands in a muddy sea, and all of them are choked with the slime of the deluge. Stores show above the water and huge sand dunes piled up to the second floors indicate what has happened inside.

The hotel, to get to which one takes a boat, is operating—that is, the second floor is. The first floor is a complete wreck.

A native points out where stood nine little cottages. Seven, he says, are on the way to the Gulf. Two others, brand new and never occupied, when the flood came, floated away and landed on somebody else's property.

In the distance one sees the wreckage of farmhouses. The water over the farms is just as deep as in Melville. A young farmer climbs the levee while one tries to grasp the completeness of the situation.

With his wife and little children the farmer had been for weeks in a Red Cross camp at Opelousas, on the other side of the parish. He thought it was time to come home, he said, and when he got there, home was ten feet of water, and nothing more. Everything he had was gone, and he is just one refugee among hundreds and hundreds of others whose plight is just as sad.

But the correspondent goes on to say that everybody has something nice to say about Herbert Hoover. "He has done everything he could for them, and they know it. They declare one and all that never will they forget Mr. Hoover, but they also assert sometimes they cannot help but think that Mr. Hoover is the only person in official Washington who is really interested in them. . . . The people hope that Congress will give them flood control, and they think the Government might do something for the thousands of people in their own and other stricken zones who have lost everything they had, and are facing, without money or credit, and in numerous instances without adequate food or clothing, a winter that carries with it a threat of destitution and starvation." In another article the correspondent quotes a local business man as protesting because John Q. Tilson, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, put tax reform ahead of flood legislation in the next Congress.

Whether an extra session of Congress would have functioned with such celerity and intelligence as to bring prompt and adequate relief to the suffering people of Arkansas and Louisiana may indeed be doubted. Yet we believe that with Congress out of session, with the public men of the country scattered all over the face of the land, there has been a lack of comprehension of the proportions of this disaster to the South and utter and complete failure to take immediate steps to meet the needs of the hour. Flood control is not a thing to be hurriedly discussed in an extra session, but that money, food, supplies of all kinds, should be provided for these people without delay, in quantities which probably no private benevolent organization can hope to secure, does not seem to be a debatable question. Mr. Hoover's visits to the scene, gratefully as they seem to have been received, can have had no value other than to impress him with the needs of the occasion. Is it possible that those needs can be met without legislative action?

Geography as a Study

ONCE upon a time—it matters not when, it matters not where—an enterprising school-teacher exhibited in a case on the wall of the schoolroom a piece of sugar cane, a strand of jute, cotton taken direct from the fields, and many other articles of a similar nature. The articles were sent by young men who years before had been pupils at the school and who, since graduating, had emigrated to distant lands. They were sent at the request of the teacher, who brought a personal, intimate touch into the subject of geography by showing its relation with the members of the class. How interesting the study became can well be imagined. Each pupil carried away with him or her a definite reason for knowing something about Jamaica, about Brazil, about India, about Russia. The dull memory drill in names became a vital thing of interest.

Since then the idea has spread, but the story illustrates a point which Ernest E. Holmes of Lewiston, Ida., made at the meetings of the National Education Association when he emphasized the tremendous responsibility the teacher has in introducing "the child to his neighbors in all parts of the earth." He said that if the teacher of geography could only realize that modern geography "has to do with a multitude of relationships, especially the relation of all living to physical environment . . . we would awaken to the situation and place emphasis

upon that which will function in the lives of our boys and girls and will prepare them for the higher citizenship of today."

A generation ago the common practice was to teach children to remember the states in the Union, the provinces of Canada, the divisions of Central America, the countries in South America, with the names of ports and capitals throughout the world, little effort being made to show why these places should be remembered. The tendency for some years now has been to remedy this defect and to invest the study of geography with an interest it never had before. Of all subjects, perhaps geography is coming most rapidly to the front, for as the means of communication by land, sea and air improves, the need for a wider knowledge of the subject increases, and anything that will tend to make it more interesting is deserving of encouragement.

Armament Race Outworn Pastime

AT A time when many newspapers in the United States are seeing in every least suspicion of disagreement at Geneva the "failure" of the tripartite conference, with Anglo-American war-clouds gathering in the background, the recent words of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, should be heralded far and wide. It is unthinkable, he said, that England should enter into a naval armament race with the United States, for the mere thought of a war between the United States and Great Britain is "outlawed in the very soul of every British citizen."

Sir Austen's reasoning as to the British case answers completely the arguments of those who would make it appear that the British are after enormous sea power for purely aggressive purposes. "I can say," he stated, "that the British delegation went to Geneva with a carefully thought out plan for the further limitation of naval armaments, and the extent of the proposals our delegation was prepared to submit may be measured perhaps by this single fact: that for years to come they would mean a reduction, if adopted by the others, of naval expenditures which we should otherwise have to incur, of a sum reared £50,000,000 than £40,000,000."

Such words dispel doubt as to the British desire for the success of the Geneva meeting and willingness to make concessions. Racing for armaments is an outworn pastime. Competitive armament building must cease if enduring peace is to be established. Peace springs from peaceful sentiments.

A Threefold Youth Crusade

AN APPEAL to the crusading sense of the youth of America and of the world was made a few days ago by Dr. Daniel A. Poling to an audience of 12,000 young men and women who had come from the ends of the earth to Cleveland to attend the thirty-first International Christian Endeavor Convention.

The first rallying call was issued in behalf of a warless world. "Let Cleveland, 1927, open an epoch of good will," said Dr. Poling, who then recommended the formation of a commission representative of the Christian youth of the world "to consider ways and means for making effective a world-wide crusade for peace." It is not difficult to sense the tremendous significance of such a challenge when it is remembered that the World's Christian Endeavor Union has a membership of more than 4,000,000 young people drawn from all races and nations. If these millions of the world's youth were to set themselves definitely and persistently to the cultivation of an interracial and international fellowship their influence on the present-day movement for the outlawry of war would be incalculable. It is something to be thankful for that so many choice young people are giving serious attention to the difficult problem of settling international difficulties by peaceful processes.

The second of this threefold challenge anticipated a program of spiritual culture—first of the individual and then of society. This is as it should be. We will have a better world when we have better men and women, not before. The tragedy of so many reform movements rests in the fact that too much emphasis is placed on machinery and methods, not enough on personal morality. The growth of good will, of mutual trust and confidence, of sympathetic understanding, is something more than a matter of convention resolutions. Individual character is the cornerstone of social progress. Without that our dreams of a kingdom of peace and righteousness vanish into the mists of futurity. Without a continuing spiritual development our plans for a better world order will but crumble and fall to the ground. It is well that these Endeavor crusaders have given such a prominent place in their program to character building.

And finally, this youth crusade envisages a nation at peace with itself through the observance of law. In effect this means that a large segment of the Nation's youth is to promote a far-reaching educational campaign "to further the cause of prohibition law enforcement and to unify citizenship activities in this direction."

World peace, character culture and national sobriety! These are the three objectives for which Christian Endeavorers will labor in years to come. It is this crusading activity on the part of each succeeding generation that is responsible for the onward and upward march of the human race. We greet these comrades of tomorrow. We wish them success in their high adventure. They will meet with obstacles, to be sure, but with such a glowing faith and with such stout hearts they are sure to win.

Airplane Achievements of Future

LONG airplane flights are becoming so common that aviators appear to think nothing of wrapping up a couple of ham sandwiches and winging their way across some ocean which, two centuries ago, was looked upon as demanding a cruise of sufficient proportions to entail the use of a fleet of vessels and several tons of food.

The person unfamiliar with airplanes and their possibilities is carried off his feet by the

marvelous achievements of the past few years. He has read in the newspapers and magazines of the flights across the Atlantic, around the world, over the North Pole, to islands in the Pacific—and he wonders if there is really any limit to the possibilities.

At the present moment flights to all little-explored and unknown parts of the world are under serious consideration. What may not the perfected airplane of the future accomplish? Some time, doubtless, it will alight like the bird without seeking any larger area than that large enough to rest upon. It will be nothing novel then to see an airplane perched comfortably for a moment upon the crest of some ragged peak in the Rocky Mountains while its operator calmly partakes of his midday lunch and considers the possibility of making Paris, Berlin, or Rome in time for dinner.

Further improvement in the airplane is only a question of time. The uses to which it is being put are not only developing its possibilities, but also focusing upon its problems the inventive genius of the world. Forecasts of a time when nearly every home will have its little hangar next to the garage may not be very much exaggerated after all.

Vacationist or Stay-at-Home

THE whimsey of the essayist often touches upon a truth half-consciously known to most persons, or recognized through the reminder as a dimly remembered fact. Thus, a current writer plays delicately with the common year-long plans concerning how one shall spend his vacation; what worth-while reading he will do when he has leisure to read exactly what he pleases to read; what excellent work he will accomplish when he is at last free for a little time to do just what he most desires to do. In the last moments of pleasurable confusion before setting off, one may select, as companions, books which in a few days he may wish he had left behind; and he is just as likely to fail to take what he may most of all desire when he reaches his destination by the sea or in the far-away mountain fastnesses.

This common habit of planning leads one to roll up pleasures in anticipation, to outline what good one will do under favorable conditions. It lives, in imagination, ahead of the day, and thus misses many fine joys just at hand, though often overlooked in the common round. In the midst of busy months, one yearns for opportunity to pore over pages which seem to him supremely satisfying. But when at last he lifts up his eyes to the hills, or scans the far horizon of the sea, the sudden liberation from routine drives from thought all desire to read the printed page. Instead, one contemplates the scroll of nature and grasps somewhat, in analogy, the meaning of the righteousness that "is like the great mountains," or the judgments that "are a mighty deep."

One climbs the heights, and feels the majesty of almost unbroken wildernesses. One communes with the stars, studies the trees, the flowers, the rocks. He finds himself gaining the broader vision, the serenity that comes from contemplation of the vast and the beautiful. Tension is released. Human planning seems trivial. Thought becomes quiet, and memory is stored with sweets for the coming year. It may be, too, that unforeseen revision of his course has thrown one into association with other vacationists, seekers, like himself, for peace and rest. Where one had wished for solitude, he may find himself interested, somewhat to his own surprise, in new friends who meet with him around a common log fire. What are their hopes, their aims, their loves? Perhaps a broader sense of brotherhood awakens in one's heart; for, after all, human lives are essentially much the same. And he reads well who discerns more clearly the universal hunger for friendliness and peace.

If the vacationist's heart is thus set to read the page of kindness, to see everywhere the open book of love, to let his thought linger only in "ways of pleasantness," he will regard whatever difficulties may appear much as he measures the boulders on the way to some mountain peak; both may be made stepping stones to loftier heights. Surely the vacationist who drops human planning and walks as a higher sense of Truth leads, will find the rest, the peace, the joy he so much desired. And who shall say that, maintaining this attitude, one may not find these treasures before he goes journeying?

Editorial Notes

It is little wonder that three small Massachusetts towns "lie brooding in the beautiful Swift River valley," as a feature article describing the contemplated new reservoir for Boston and the Metropolitan District recently put it. For Enfield, Prescott, and Greenwich are to be flooded by the backing up of the Swift and Ware Rivers. Thus they are to be martyrs to a majority cause, and in such a case particularly a word of sympathetic understanding sometimes makes the fate more easy of acceptance.

So the Banbury Cross, famous in connection with the "Ride of the Cockhorse," is to be saved from demolition. The fact that the announcement that it was to be destroyed for traffic reasons brought hundreds of letters from many parts of the world is significant. How strong a hold the ties of childhood have upon us!

Richard E. Byrd's recent experience in the cloudy weather over Paris suggests that a foghorn might be of some use in aerial navigation. Placed in a landing field it could conceivably be of considerable assistance in such contingencies as that in which Commander Byrd and his companions found themselves.

Many a housewife who now considers an "iceless" refrigerator a necessity can remember, if she wishes to do so, when she kept her milk and butter in an old-fashioned spring house.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the French Chamber of Deputies has found that when the Left is right the Right is generally "left."

Those who complain of being dry seldom are.

"Purple and Gold"

A SHORT while since I found in my mail an envelope so nearly conventional in size and material that it was only after opening it that I realized myself the recipient of an invitation to the local commencement. The contents proved as discreet as the envelope: only a simple folder, chastely engraved and accompanied by the unpretentious card of the sender. It was my first invitation to a high school graduation in many years and I turned it over and over, doubtfully, wondering if it were quite authentic. It seemed to lack so many things.

In the old days, one glance at the imposing exterior of a commencement invitation was enough to set one thinking, "if it's a girl, a hand-painted fan with iridescent trimming would be pretty—and if it's a boy—oh, dear, there's nothing for a boy but cuff-links!" But while the modest announcement I held in my hand had taken unfair advantage of me, it had served at least to arouse a vivid remembrance of the commencement invitations of the "long ago," and I settled myself, in retrospect, before the old "whatnot" whose bottom shelf held a large portfolio of sundry shaped and varicolored envelopes, so sumptuous that they might easily have contained the summons to a king's coronation.

A generation ago, "novelty" was considered a thing well worth striving for, even at the sacrifice of an occasional point in taste. In the numerous class-meetings which preceded the celebration of commencement and which dealt with such weighty problems as the selection of decorations, invitations, and programs, great emphasis was laid upon the avoidance of everything even remotely similar to the selections of previous years. You will recall how that was. "Large, square envelopes?" But no! Cousin Jane's class had those two years ago! And the postmaster complained that he couldn't get the ungainly things into the boxes without bending 'em. Then, how about long, slender ones, with irregular flaps such as shown in this catalogue from Cincinnati? Why, how could one even think of such a thing? Those would be almost identically like "last year's" except for the difference in color of the cord and tassels! Oh, but "tiny" ones—they would be cute and "original!" "Yes, and look like bids to a kid party!" grunted the overgrown boy of the class. "And get lost in the mail, besides!" seconded the valedictorian who had good reason for wishing every invitation she sent to reach its destination. Thus the argument, terminated only by the grave consideration that the important night was less than three weeks away and you had to count two days extra for embossing the class pin on the flap of the envelope.

Well, here in the "whatnot" collection are fat ones, slender ones, tiny ones—each, in its way, "original." Let us take, for remembrance, this big, important-looking envelope. It measures six by nine inches and is bulky to the touch. This does not surprise us when we draw the invitation from the place where it has reposed for twenty-odd years and discover that it is tied with heavy silk cords of purple and gold from which depend, quite impartially, two curling tassels—one of each color.

The cover is an ornate thing, richly bordered in gilt and bearing in the center a replica of the class pin in "mother-of-pearl" with the letters "M. H. S." raised upon it. We open the booklet, finding on the first page the invitation itself, "The Senior Class of the Maple Grove High School requests the honor of your presence." The second page bears the caption "Programme," but since there are twenty-five graduates and each title is followed by the speaker's favorite quotation, the program spills over onto the third, fourth, and even fifth pages. At the back of the booklet there is a list of the graduates' names, wherein the Mary Brown and Jack Owens we have known from babyhood blossom forth as "Marie Edythe Browne" and "John Pendleton Owens."

There are also the class motto, "Per Aspera ad Astra," the class yell, the class flower, the class officers, the class honors, and further assurance that the class colors are "purple and gold." The sender's card slips from the envelope, and we smile at the flourish of home-penned lettering, even while contending loyally that it cannot be equaled in the present.

Really, it all takes us back so convincingly and appealingly that we feel we should like once again to respond to so opulent and generous an invitation. And why not? The booklet tells us plainly that the exercises are to take place in the "Town Opera House" on Thursday night, May 23, 19— (But why bother about the year? Memory and enthusiasm know no passage of time and there is such a crowd of us that none need be ashamed.)

The night itself. Through the fragrant dusk, their fluffy dresses fluttering like great white moths, the sweet-girl-graduates hasten along Main Street and disappear into the stage entrance of the Opera House. On every hand the opening of house-doors and the clicking of gates betoken the approach of the great occasion. We find the Opera House already filled to overflowing and we good-naturedly join the overflow. (There was once a commencement where there were vacant seats—but it was only in a story.)

The music starts. There is old Mr. Meier leading the orchestra. He could always play any instrument he picked

up! What is that piece? It sounds familiar, but we are undecided. Is it either the "Flower Song" or "Meditation"—or maybe "Melody in F." Anyhow, we have heard it before. A hush steals across the expectant audience, broken suddenly by "oh's" and "ah's" of spontaneous admiration as the twenty-five graduates take their places upon the stage.

We had never before realized that Maple Grove had some really beautiful girls. And the dresses! Not one of them contains less than fifteen yards of mull or organdie contrived into what must be miles of ruffles and pleatings. Why, Miss Maria White is a genius after all, no matter how slow and laborious her needle!

The boys, too, chastened by their dark suits and white linen, come in for their share of the compliments. To be sure, they are not so much at their ease as the girls, being fewer in numbers; or, perhaps, they feel the stuffiness of the hall, for they run their fingers repeatedly inside their unaccustomed high collars and wipe their faces vigorously with their also unaccustomed handkerchiefs.

After the flutter had subsided, each sweet-girl-graduate's dress so arranged as to sustain the least possible crushing and each armful of roses so laid as to appear most artistic, the invocation is offered and we are ready for the first lap of the program. The class of twenty-five graduates is conveniently divided into five groups and between each group of orations, declamations, and essays, there is to be "Music by the Orchestra" or "Song by the Class" by way of relaxation.

Well, then, we are off! The salutatorian, a somewhat strenuous youth, strides forward and announces his subject: "Westward the course of empire takes its way." There is determination in his tone and a certain dauntless sense-of-the-pioneer to convince us that nothing can alter this "course" so long as its perusal rests with such as he. The fact that there is a break in the migration at about the middle of the speech and that a voice from back-stage is heard quite audibly to give the golden word which starts him on again, is no deterrent to his enthusiasm. He is given a hearty round of applause at the close and someone whispers that his voice will one day be heard in legislative halls.

He is followed by a timid miss who reads in a gentle voice what she would doubtless never have had the courage to say straight to our faces; but we are blissfully ignorant of its nature except that we are apprised by the program that the subject is, "Whither are we tending?" Number three takes his place with "Beyond the Alps lieth Italy," and is succeeded by a willowy girl who declaims with admirable "finish" the old favorite, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight." It is whispered about that she will go to New York in the fall for a "stage career," and there is a decided "teh, teh"—as if there were indeed a lamentable ambition for a sweet, well-brought-up girl.

The program wears away, leaving us in some doubt as to whether the class has achieved as much "originality" in its choice of themes as in its selection of invitations. So many of the titles have a faintly reminiscent sound and even the language, we regret to say, seems to have been culled from oft-trodden, though still fragrant fields of literature.

But if we have appeared to grow restive under the monotonous round of "oration, essay, declamation," there are still the valedictory, the class poem, the class history, the class will, and the class prophecy to redeem our enthusiasm. And for a "grand finale," after a fitting address which, by actual timing, has run well into another half hour, the president of the Board of Education passes around twenty-five long, white cylinders tied with wide streamers of "purple and gold" (which, we take it, are the "class colors").

He has also let the graduates into the perennial, yet profound secret that they are not in the "ending" of their education at all, but rather at its very "beginning," and he has closed with that famous admonition, "This above all, to thine own self be true—"

We come away, walking two by two along the uneven pavements which are overlying in places by heavy-scented syringas and lilacs, brushing elbows with young things in billowy white who seem strangely unaware of our presence. We are more serious than we had expected to be. Can it be because there was something so strikingly familiar about that third girl in the first row—or the gangling boy whose hands appeared so long and restless beneath his snowy cuffs and shining new cuff-links? Was it, after all, our own "year"—that year of "purple and gold?"

A quarter of a century ago! In the light of the years that have passed, we are indeed convinced that it was only a "beginning." We are impressed, too, by the peculiar fitness of the old Shakespearean quotation and we wonder if it could ever outlive its usefulness. It seems, when all is said and done, the keynote of real education—

This above all—
To thine own self be true
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
L. H. H.

The Week in Geneva

THE Tripartite Naval Conference is continuing its way without making any particular progress, each of the nations engaged, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, more or less marking time for the others to modify the positions they have taken up. The outstanding problem is still that of cruiser tonnage, and while there has been a slight bending in the attitude of Great Britain and America, Japan remains intransigently opposed to accepting the maximum of 400,000 tons desired by the British delegates. While the outlook does not appear to the casual observer to be strikingly optimistic, the various delegations have by no means given up hope of reaching a mutually satisfactory solution.

There is great activity in the building trade in Switzerland at present, which is a sign of an improvement in industry generally, for when houses go up rapidly, it means that people have more money in their pockets. Apparently many of the workers who are laying bricks or stone are Italians, as that is the language one hears most frequently when one pauses to watch them at work on a building, for although the Swiss excel in engineering, they do not take kindly to the tasks of the builder's laborer. Some of these Italians, especially in Geneva, have lived in Switzerland for the greater part of their lives, and take as readily to road making as to building of houses. Napoleon is said to have first introduced Italian labor into Switzerland for the building of the great road over the Simplon Pass.

Those who find that a watch without hands has advantages, can now buy a most perfect example of one in the jeweler's shops in Geneva. The hour is indicated in a small slot at the top of the watch, and a semicircular disk underneath has a fixed index which points to each group of five seconds as they revolve. By an ingenious contrivance the figures indicating the hours can, from seven at night to seven in the morning, be rendered luminous. Also if the traveler wants to mark the hours according to the continental method of twenty-four hours instead of twice twelve hours for a day, it can be done.

Once again the Swiss have proved their claim to be the best marksmen in Europe, if not in the world, by carrying off all but one of the first prizes in the international rifle shooting contest at Rome. Their team made several ex-

traordinarily fine scores, establishing some new records, and they were hardly less successful with the revolver than with the rifle. An American marksman carried off the prize for shooting from the lying down position, and on two former occasions the Americans won the championship. But this year they were third on the list, the Swedes coming second. Each nation has a sport in which it excels over other nations, because it calls into play the chief characteristics of its people. The national sport of Switzerland is shooting, which demands above all calmness and self-control, clearness of vision, such as the mountaineer possesses, perseverance and tenacity.

On emerging into the fresh morning air some weeks back, one experienced that feeling known as wanting to "throw one's cap over the windmill." The reason for this exhilaration was not far to seek; suddenly, during the night, a great number of electric-light standards, window boxes and balconies, and all the gray stone fountains of Geneva had, so to speak, burst into flower, and bright colors attracted the eye everywhere. Everyone is glad when this moment arrives, and although one cannot doubt that it is a labor of love, prizes will later on be awarded for the most artistically decorated windows and balconies. It is not only Geneva which rejoices thus during the summer and autumn in the gifts of nature; all over Switzerland the municipal councils and private individuals vie with one another in beautifying the streets of Swiss towns.

One cannot but admire the initiative and courage of those cinematograph photographers who, whenever the opportunity presents itself, accept all hazards and risks in order to "shoot" some interesting and instructive spectacle. How much more realistic Scott's marvellously heroic attack on the fastnesses of the South Pole became to those who saw the excellent pictures taken by the cinematograph expert who accompanied the expedition. In the same way the wonders of Sir Alan Cobham's recent flight have been brought vividly home to many people. And now we have the film of Mitchell-Bozler, who has just completed an adventurous and valuable flight in his airplane, the Switzerland, across Africa. This film, which is now being shown in Geneva, pictures the aviator flying from Zurich over Italy, Greece and Egypt, and the most interesting section gives a glimpse of little-known parts of Central Africa.